The Sunday Oregonian.

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PORTLAND, OREGON. SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1888.

PRICE TEN CENTS.

at his doors and
Van Winkle must have
at all he saw. This world
and so suddenly in
him for a while. He was
left behind.

turally, and logically,
memories and the faces of
ed for the pioneers of
that was tangible and
had not driven him to
h or heartless. He had an
eighbor who lived near him on the
with whom he planned the long jou
who made that journey by his side
uld not disguise. These
families of the long train which
slowly crossed the continent
other aid and comfort, sharing
s and doing everything to make
ney bearable. Certainly such
ed by a stronger bond than mere
ship or friendliness. Their
together with books of steel
tman massacre came, and of
few so many volunteered and
de to war. This
ment of union and made men
another as no ordinary
scenes of the early years were
he minds of those who shared
abors, hardships and dangers
s caused those who shared them
s to have a warmer feeling
and a stronger tie than kindred
when the years passed and the
e forties became the tens of
e seventies, this feeling of
asserted and revived. Many
sed the plains had gone on before
dark river, to the unknown and
and those who were left were drawn
er by association and memories
to form the Oregon Pioneer

e first pamphlet volume of
e Pioneer association
ere had existed for a
rowing desire on the part of
ber of the early immigrants
Willamette and other valleys
tory, to organize an association
of which should be to
s relating to the pioneers and
of the territory, to
ourse, and cultivate life-enduring
, that in many instances
ned in making the long and
ney of the wide, wild plains
ed the western boundary of
y years ago from the land which
resolved to reclaim.
his feeling led a few individuals
ting of pioneers at Butteville
oty, where an organization was
ober 18, 1873. F. X. Mathieu
W. Grim vice-president, W. H.
ry. A reunion was held
e on the 11th of November
e being 300 persons present
y delivered the address, and
made by Gen. Palmer, Gov.
Dr. Kiel. At the close the Pion
had 45 names.
first the pioneer movement
t local, but the spirit that
eral and it was sure to grow
Pacific Northwest. The second
place at Aurora, June 16,
adwick delivered the second
s, and Senator Grover follow
tory of the Oregon controversy
n the evening, while the
ndance engaged in dance with
sic, the society held its session
Grim, president; J. C. Cooley
W. H. Rees, secretary.
revious to this time a Pioneer
cal Society had been organized
n, so a committee was appointed
t could be done to consolidate
general State Pioneer Association
association had grown
and was in 1874
he previous year. At the
contained 145 names
of the third reunion.

SELECTION OF THE

he selection of the 15th of
a historical interest for
e, 1846 the vexed question
many years prevented the
gon territory, and
erican in character and
was settled forever. On
sioners who represented
e to an agreement and adopted
ree of latitude as the boundary
en the two governments.
hus, after years of
government the Oregon
self at last a recognized
ited States. This important
ribute to his patriotism and
t that by occupancy and
ited States had the best
ordance with the old maxim
ine points in the law.
hat was the opinion of
special inducement for
rney across the continent
ognized that the only
st come from actual
de such an impression on the
Western border, who had
the realm of this Western shore
ne by hundreds, and were
their new homes. The
were more adventurous
keeping the country a wilderness
learning it to civilization
ne from the United States
lders in every sense and meaning
tlement meant possession and
ant right and ownership, so
vered over to the Pioneers
," in turn, in respect for
s verdict of history have made
ne the day of their annual
nor it by the observance of
friends and memories of

THIRD ANNUAL REUNION.

n 1875 the pioneer reunion was
r grounds, Salem, under
cumstances. A vast concourse
ly settlers and their friends
e roads were lined with wagons
ges on the way to the pioneer
r the first time the occasion
oper importance and was
nvement to the people. The
he trains from north and south
throng. Hearty greetings
nged by friends who had
rs, old acquaintances
ere they had traversed the
company. Those who were
ra patriarchs now, surrounded
en and by children's children
ppy occasion, which, to be
ould be witnessed." The
en pioneers met and realized
association could give.
On this occasion Col. McCarver
arshal and the pioneers were
years of their coming,
dge Deady made the annual
n. Nesmith talked about
1843. In the evening
ed with dancers to good music
ers gathered around an
e and told yarns until late
d the day fulfilled every possible
n.
The officers elected were J. W.
nt; E. N. Cooke, vice-president
own, secretary.
The committee appointed to
Pioneer and Historical Society
in, reported failure,
ned to unite. This
less the Clatsop folks
al organization. The other
presents the whole state
l and Pioneer Society
al interest.

SUCCESS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

From the successful and
ion held at Salem in 1875 the
own more and more successful
uch talent in addresses delivered
ing many facts of interest
e results of its organization
ing old pioneers together
t memories. The pioneer
en greatly strengthened
, and must continue
ose who shared those
ns. This association is
te, because it chronicles
ry and calls out so many

A LAYMAN.

versies Conducted in
Spirit.

Faith—Let Every Man Keep
—The Case of Paul
and Peter.

by Wm. J. Fowler. Author's
reserved.)

of these letters is to increase
Some truth mixed
error underlies all relig
every age. These are
all needed to make the
friends that have wholly
in their time means of
higher plane. The realiza
has greatly moderated in
the bitterness of religious
God works by as many dif
in human experience as he
It is not likeness, but di
that we must expect. There
truths in religion. Such I
the mission and character of
apostle Paul says that 'other
no man lay than that is laid

clear enough for any
from the apostle to the
and he in the only record
statement tells his disciples
and their entrance into
not even know in their
work for the poor and
for him, Christ says to
as ye have done it unto
my brethren, ye have done
while holding to the high
of the mission of Christ
enough for expecting to find
Unitarians, besides myr
kind of Christ. If only they
helpful to their fellow men
on Christ without know

faith that ripens into fruit
is faith as widely diversified
human character itself. Let
his own, hold fast to it and
he can of what he has
says in his prelude to

I would not break,
I would not shake
glean away
some truth may stay,
leave the soul without
the shafts of doubt.

on religious subjects con
spirit have been a
the perfect truth more
sects get hold of parts of
the clash between them we at
parts of each shall endure
there was a hot contro
apostles Peter and Paul
against Peter is the most
in theological controversy,
recorded in our bible. Paul was
and besides a wonderfully
He and Peter had a dif
The latter, even after he
that the gospel was to be
Gentiles, remained Jewish
instinct of a church organ
to build the new church
of the old, and to make
popular he tried to in
possible of the old in
James, who was still
zealous, came from Jeru
his former open
with the Jerusalem
to eat with those not
other matters.
the subtle principle in
tendency be con
the distinctive feature of
lost sight of. So though
ordained by God ages be
in itself it is an ordinance
to promote sanitary and
must be superceded
to do more harm than
Sabbath had become
burdensome restrictions no
so it was dropped entirely,
of the week, with the
the Christian Sunday, was
With true apostolic Ca
council allowed circumcision
else who believed it
to them, but imposed it as
nobody. At the same time
Jewish Christians not to
on it.
conclusion was reached
and Paul had, as we would
time. Paul writing
"When Peter was come to
him to the face because
blamed."
back in his general epistle
when he gets in this "dig"

brother Paul also, accord
given unto him hath written

all his epistles speaking of those
some things hard to be under
that are unlearned and unstable
the other scriptures, to their

himself, as he undoubtedly
criticisms, he wrote
of argument and illus
expounding the cen
solidarity as he never would
he had not been drawn into
We must not forget that
written in our bible indicating
was inspired, the Holy
Peter to use one phase of
another, and thus using
the centuries for building
among men.
Paul vs. Peter has been con
way, down to the present
to-day, the essential differ
the Catholic and Protestant
Protestants what is their
to Catholicism. If they are
they will reply some
woman clothed in scarlet
described in Revelation that
and ten horns Such
brimful of knowledge
theology, and don't know
an intelligent Protestant
to Catholicism because it
its members in matters
believes in the right of
though each of the
into which Protestantism is
unanimous in holding that it is
as is the Catholic hierarchy
their objection to Protest
answer as Peter did, that
their own ideas in religious
of being governed by their
apt to lapse into infidelity
the high and mighty doc
Pauline theology quickly find
their depth "Look at
since the days of Martin
the Catholic "All it has done
the religious world into war
the Christian character of
may well be doubted This
backbiting among pro
has bred a horde of scoff
such as the world

truth in each of these di
the argument seems now to
Peter and the church he
the same epistle wherein Peter
against the dangerous
of Brother Paul Peter
some of the hardest prob
problems that are just
than any others—Peter
Christ preaching to the spirits
the same time his body lay in
this is coupled with allu
lived before the flood and
himself to Abraham
suits our Andover breth
glad to know just what
as well as if Peter, equally
of writing things hard
much the same fix.

After for centuries denouncing Protestantism for breeding infidelity it is the fact now that there are worse infidels in Catholic than in Protestant countries It is mainly under the reaction against Catholic and Greek church training that the anarchists of continental Europe are bred When men learn to question the authority of the church over private judgment, the tighter the rein it has drawn the stronger the rebound against it Independent thought on religious subjects is less dangerous as men become accustomed to it If free thought be danger, this age of the world cannot escape it. The only remedy is in education—secular and religious—but without trying to trammel natural development

Paul evidently saw that contention was one means for furthering the progress of truth, for he says

> Some indeed preach Christ of envy and strife and some also of good will The one preach Christ of contention, not sincerely supposing to add affliction to my bonds But the other of love, knowing that I am set for the defense of the gospel. What then? Notwithstanding—every way—whether in pretense or in truth Christ is preached, and I therein rejoice, yea and will rejoice

This was written late in Paul's ministry and shows how he came at last to regard controversies Willing that others should indulge in them for the furtherance of truth but taking no part himself

Why indeed should any sensible man concern himself about the way that other people teach truth? It is their business not his When he wants to begin a controversy with some one let him rather find wherein both agree and like Paul rejoice over that Not long ago Rev Dr Fulton of Boston who is a natural born fighter resigned the pastorate of his church to wage war against Catholicism Why can he not let this venerable church alone? It may not be adapted to benefit him or me and yet exactly meet the requirements of millions of people to whom it is helpful If Dr Fulton would first learn what the Catholic church teaches in common with all others he would find more reason for thankfulness than for criticism If Dr Fulton wants a text for his crusade against Catholicism let him take what Paul wrote at the very beginning of his epistle to the Romans

> "First, I thank my God through Jesus Christ for you all that your faith is spoken of throughout the whole world

Is not that as true to day as it was when Paul wrote it and put these words in the bible for our study through all time? He may be a zealous protestant but he must be a poor specimen of Christian who does not thank God that the Catholic church by its adaptation to different classes of people reaches millions whom none of the Protestant churches can affect If he cannot do this he can at least thank God that this church through the middle ages moderated the barbarism of Northern Europe that destroyed the earlier civilization

It is the privilege nay rather the duty of a liberal Christianity to claim kinship with truth, wherever or by whomsoever uttered The apostle James tells us that every good and perfect gift cometh from God Truth is surely one of the best gifts to men So far even as infidels tell truths they are inspired prophets though they do not know it or may even scoff at the idea I do not regard even Bob Ingersoll's infidel harangues as being altogether evil Barring some of his stale irreverences about Judaism and some parts of our Old Testament, Mr Ingersoll utters many important truths in a very effective way I suspect that in making a business of announcing himself as an infidel at so much a head to his auditors he has misunderstood his mission In his assertion of the right of independent thought, and in his opposition to scandal mongers and busy bodies in other men's matters, Mr Ingersoll has consciously or unconsciously borrowed from the Pauline epistles Ingersoll was religiously educated early in life I suspect he is now repeating what he then learned though he may have forgotten the source of his inspiration

Mr Ingersoll is not blameless in this matter He has no right to take the distorted church creed, mere caricatures of Bible truths as fairly representing the Bible Nor have Christians a right to let him do this because they have themselves too much neglected the practical Christian doctrines that Mr Ingersoll is thus enabled to label as infidel"

The world will not soon, and perhaps never, be at one intellectually, with regard to religious truths That dream is as far from realization as ever Love is the only alchemy that can unite diverse creeds and enable man belonging to different churches or to no church, to unite in work for humanity I do not see why this should not also include men like Ingersoll who boast and perhaps think they believe nothing of religion Mr Ingersoll's chief sin seems to be his efforts to make money by unsettling the faith of other people Yet it must be a rather poor sort of faith that his arguments disturb, and since he has been so completely answered by Father L A Lambert of Waterloo, N Y, by the late Judge Black Gen G A Sheridan Mr Gladstone and others, it is quite probable that there is more hearty genuine faith in religion among men than there would have been had Mr Ingersoll never attacked it

The Sin of Gossips and Busy Bodies.

The most significant fact about the bible record of the introduction of sin into the world seems to be the practical moral involved The skeptic may scoff at the story about the forbidden fruit as only a myth There is no use arguing a question like this. The view taken of the record will vary with men's character and temperament, but in any case the moral is unchanged and it is an excellent one Adam and Eve, in trying to become as God, and thus abandon their true duties as human beings lost the happiness for which they were created

Going a little farther we see how sin once set going increases and assumes new and startling forms Adam and Eve perhaps did not sin a second time, but one of their children became a murderer through envy of his brother and another became his victim Here is the same principle involved as in the original sin Cain through jealousy interfered with Abel's rights and this resulted in the first murder

The censorious habit is the result of following Judaism rather than Christ It is I think, in these days more detrimental to true religion than almost anything else Christ said "Judge not that ye be not judged" That is a positive command with the reason for it and is presumably just as obligatory as any other command We are misled in this matter from making too much of the ceremonial laws which Moses prescribed for the Jews These are not Christianity though when a sharp lawyer like Ingersoll attacks religion these remnants of Judaism are sure to receive most attention I hold that the Mosaic laws were wise and right for their time That was in the infancy or rather childhood of the race when the first religious lesson is obedience Mr Ingersoll as a father knows that parents are obliged to adapt training to the capacity of their children and that the first lesson to be learned is to mind

Keeping the Sabbath holy was and still is of great importance for men's moral and physical well being in this world to say nothing of any other The Mosaic law was exceedingly strict on this point Soon after Moses announced it one of the Israelites during the journey through the wilderness went out one Sabbath morning to pick up a few sticks for his fire He was stricken dead for his impiety Infidels have over and over rung the changes on this as showing the cruelty and injustice of the Almighty in visiting such trivial transgression with such fearful doom But has not Ingersoll himself more than once slapped the baby's hand for touching what it had been told not to though the punishment fell more heavily on the father's heart than on his child? The Jews by the demoralization of slavery which they had suffered were likely to little regard the laws they had received unless an example of terrible punishment was made for violating them

But how about the man who was stricken dead? Can this act seem just and right to him, if, as Mr. Ingersoll will suggest, he have any conscious existence hereafter? I surely do not forget this stricken man leaving perhaps a wife and family to mourn him But if as I believe their spirits have all been in happiness for ages I cannot suppose either the man or those dependent on him as feeling very badly over that trifling incident that happened several thousand years ago Nay rather I believe that man and his family if he had any, may feel increased happiness in knowing that their punishment and suffering here have been the means of keeping the Sabbath from desecration until in after ages the higher uses of this day of rest shall have been developed The only drawback to this man's happiness is when infidels like Ingersoll believing nothing of the hereafter make his punishment an occasion for railing against the Almighty who has long since changed both this man's sin and its punishment into blessings for the world and thus for himself.

It needs two worlds to vindicate the ways of God with men. But sometimes in this world evil is overruled for good in such a surprising way that it has been to me a hint, nay rather I might say a revelation of what shall be hereafter

When Christ came he not only superseded the Mosaic ceremonial law but he took especial care to emphasize the fact that it was never intended except as a preparation for something better This put him at variance with all religious teachers of his day and the more religious they were the more they opposed him The Scribes and Pharisees were bad men chiefly because they made religion consist in doing or not doing certain things that had nothing to do with religion Christ denounced this as hypocrisy while he serenely made himself at home among those whom these hypocrites regarded as the greatest sinners of their time He came among them indeed to save them from sinning but as they were conscious of this need he found it easy to save them It was chiefly the hypocrites whom he found in the way of his blessed work in helping men

John the Baptist the forerunner of Christ, aptly represented the ascetic spirit Christ said of him that he came neither eating nor drinking The Pharisees said he had a devil Christ himself showed that asceticism was not religion He came both eating and drinking and the Jews said of him "Behold a man gluttonous a wine bibber a friend of publicans and sinners" All the comment Christ made on this was "Wisdom is justified of her children In other words if what I do in helping men and in teaching truth shows that I am from God these other matters are not of much importance

Christ's attitude toward the Sabbath day must have seemed especially strange toward the religious men of his time He said he did not come to destroy but to fulfill the law and yet whenever occasion required he did things on the Sabbath day that the strict Pharisee would not allow He said he did this purposely as a means of education The Sabbath made for man's benefit had become a burden grievous to be borne Finally partially for this reason I think the Sabbath was dropped entirely and the greater liberty of the Christian Sunday took its place It was evolution in the religious world and illustrated the now familiar law, the survival of the fittest or rather that what is fittest for one stage of human ity's progress is not the fittest for the next

Where the gospel is there is liberty It is to liberty that all the leading strings of education and of the laws must finally tend This ought to be one of the leading truths taught by religious teachers in these latter ages of the world The principle of ecclesiasticism as generally understood, is opposed to personal freedom though I have learned that church unions may exist without this drawback The proper business of churches is such instruction for the public that each individual will be independent of the restrictions too often imposed It is the man's faith in God's help to keep him from wrong-doing that must in the end be the mainstay of his character In so far as ecclesiasticism puts itself in the place of the Almighty in saving men it does greater harm than good

Is it not the duty of the strong to help the weak? Most assuredly it is whenever ways are devised for doing this It is the hardest thing in the world to help men without hurting them Interference with their proper liberties is hurtful rather than helpful ninety nine times out of a hundred Christ was very careful as a rule to have those whom he helped feel their need of help before he proffered it That is a very good example for everybody else to follow And yet Mr Ingersoll who believes so thoroughly in the personal independence of every human soul has only lately been complaining because God, on the mount, did not tell Moses how to cure leprosy instead of merely showing him its signs It has taken three thousand years for any one to think of that Moses was only a Jew thinking more of keeping the Israelites under the law than of curing their diseases The cure of diseases was not in his mind at that early date It has taken three thousand years and the great enlightenment of the last years of the nineteenth century of Christian civilization to educate a man like Ingersoll to ask why God did not prescribe a cure for the leprosy

If Mr Ingersoll will take a lesson from Christian scientists they will tell him that God does cure men in these days of their diseases But alack and alas! this requires faith and prayer! It is likely that Mr Ingersoll would prefer keeping the leprosy if he had any to taking this prescription

Whenever a man puts himself in the attitude that Mr Ingersoll has towards God how is it possible for God to help him? He is like the willfully "naughty" little child whom its parents though loving ever so much must needs put through a course of sprouts for its best good This it is inevitable must come here or hereafter Let Mr Ingersoll hope if he cannot pray that his punishment come in this life where he can bear it more easily and where it may lead him while on earth to make whatever effort he can to repair the evil he has done

The effects of good examples and appeals for God's aid are the chief means for helping men This is the gospel, always preached far more effectively by example than by words Opposed to this the great mass of so called humanitarian work is merely an unwarrantable interference with the rightful liberties of other people, and however well meant, does greater harm than good In so far as you put men in leading strings there is a loss of self reliance on which aided by the divine support honest manly Christian character must ultimately depend It is a step backward from the liberty of the gospel wherewith men are made free into the bondage of laws and rules and regulations affecting personal habits

It is by example not only of right living but of faith in God that men are made better So far as societies or churches illustrate these before the world they are helpful But the organization always tends to dwarf the individual and so far as it does this it obscures rather than strengthens his influence If a church is what it ought to be, it will have enough of Christian charity to moderate its censures of the sinning and show mercy to the fallen by the way in the struggle with life But of late years numerous organizations have been formed outside the church whose tendencies and methods are worse even than the evils they seek to cure Honestly believing that they are mainly anxious to cure the evils of intemperance members of these societies wonder when they find their meetings disturbed by scandal gossip and backbiting The evils that they try to cure in one direction break out in others To hear some enthusiasts liquor selling and drinking are the sum of all evils, but this is a view not taken either by Christ or the apostles The New Testament is little none the less adapted to modern times for Paul's negative exhortation to the Colossians "Let no man judge you in meat nor in drink" nor his positive advice to Timothy "Drink no longer water but use a little wine for thy stomach's sake" There are people who would expunge these passages as unsuited to modern times but they doubtless have their uses even yet in preventing zealots making a religion out of what was never intended for that and thus unintentionally subordinate that charity and helpfulness for men in which religion consists

A NEW POINT OF VIEW.

The Servant Girl's Notion of the Servant Girl Question.

Some Experiences "Living Out"—Girls Like Their Wages and Their Hours, but Not the Treatment They Receive

[Special Correspondence of The Sunday Oregonian.]

NEW YORK June 9—I have taken some pains within the past fortnight to get at the opinions of a group of fairly intelligent servant girls on the servant girl question and venture to set down the statements of half a dozen as possessing at least the interest of novelty in view of the fact that the house mistress the funny man and the wise man have hitherto monopolized the field of debate Domestic service is the only labor which is endlessly talked about without talking

The servants whom I have met and who have in some cases written out their experience for me are with one exception foreigners who have lived out from two to twelve years in this country I was able to induce some little freedom of conversation on their part through the good offices of one or two women physicians who have some practice among them and one of whom has considered a project from a neighborhood guild to provide a pleasant meeting room and rational amusements for servants who are without relatives in the city on their evenings 'out' The comments made by the girls who as a rule have lived in average families not rich and not poor are expressions of individual opinion but carry some weight as representing average servants' views of the average servant's condition

I have lived in four families and I have been in America four years, said a Swedish girl of 22 or 23 whose broken English I shall not try to reproduce, but whose sentences I have written out as nearly as possible as they were spoken You may give my true name, Tina Anderson, for I am going to Minnesota to be near my brother in a few days, and if it is in the papers I shall not care We lived in the country at home north of Upsala and I was not strong enough to work in the field So my mother died and I thought I would come to this country and get better wages and my brother drove two days in a wagon before we came where there was a railroad and cars I was homesick, and I worked first for a lady whose husband kept a saloon They say a Swedish girl won't stay any time in a place but I had to go away because it made me sick to wash all the towels that was all over beer They brought them home from the saloon every day Then I worked for a lady that lived in a flat There was only five rooms and the work was easy and the lady was good, but there was no room for me So she put me in a closet off the hall and there was just room for my bed inside If I went to my room I had to step on the bed There was not two inches of floor So I could not breathe And I had nowhere to put my clothes The next lady I lived with died and the last one I was cook for her She had two servants and I could make desserts so I got $14 a month But she had dinner so late every day It was not on the table till most 7 o'clock every night Then when I had eaten mine and had washed the dishes and put things away it was 8 30 o'clock and I could not go out doors one minute till then, only once a week and often not till after 3 o'clock then In the winter I never saw much of the sun I got sick and the doctor said it was too little air and I would not get better unless I was most out of doors So I am going to my brother out West. I have sent home money to my father every year

I have earned much more than a girl could there but I would like to go back again Girls that work for ladies can't associate with other girls here and if you have an afternoon you can't have any pleasant time I have been to two picnics one summer and not anywhere else except to buy things with another girl or to see a girl that was married And you can't have folks come to see you I know a girl that lost her place because two cousins and they was both girls came to see her and her lady found them in the kitchen one evening

A smart Irish girl with big blue black Irish eyes who looked fully able to hold her own in any situation in which she might find herself wrote out the following for me with considerable pride in her spelling and neat penmanship

I have lived out five years I was the oldest of a big family of children and they sent me over here to see if the big stories the boys told about this country was true I have always had good wages I don't think any girl finds fault with her wages If she don't like them in one place she can go to another and get more She can get $8 the day she's out of Castle Garden and $10 in two or three months, and $12 as soon as she can do general housework and $14 if she's a pretty good cook and $16 if she's real smart. Some girls gets $18 and most girls don't have any trouble about their time out either I've got a cousin in a factory and it takes her all her evenings to clear up her room and tidy herself up and sew She gets all day Sunday of course, but that ain't so very much more than we get after all A girl as lives out has every other Sunday afternoon and every other Thursday afternoon from 2 o'clock or half past to 10 o'clock It's hot working in small kitchens in flats especially but there's more variety in it and less tiresome than running a machine or being a shop girl, so things is fairly even so far But living out with most folks is not so pleasant as it might be Folks don't have any feeling for their girls They don't think a girl has any right to like pretty things or pleasant things I've never had a place yet where they didn't pack me away in a bare room under the skylight without much of any furniture but a bed and a chair sometimes a faded carpet and sometimes not any at all, hot as it could be in summer and no way to warm it in winter, the forlornest place to sit down in any time Of course I can't ever feel settled and I keep thinking maybe I'll be better somewhere else and so I keep changing, though I'd be glad enough to stay in one place if I ever got any thing of a home feeling anywhere Girls as can do their work decently don't like to move round and if they keep going there's some reason for it you can be sure Living out is lonesome because you can't see company

Some ladies lets their girls have friends come but more don't at least if the friend is a man I ain't unreasonable and I don't believe if I was a lady and went downstairs just before bedtime to tell the girl what to cook for breakfast I should like it if I almost ran over a man with his feet up in a chair and a pipe in his mouth as like as not. But that could be fixed if the ladies was only a mind Where the house is big enough they could make the girls more interested and contented if there was some room, not the kitchen where girls knew they could have company at reasonable times And where the house isn't big enough they could fix it when girls might have company and when they mightn't, if they would only take the pains It ain't the work or the hours or the money that's the trouble, but the feeling toward girls

Another Irish girl whom I may call Mary Coughlin and who is I am told an unusually clever and capable cook has been in the United States ten years is 26 or 27 years old and more than ordinarily good looking with curly hair and a sturdy sensible face When I asked her how the girls whom she knew liked living out and why so many of them went into factories or shops instead she answered substantially as follows looking over my shoulder to be sure I put down just what she said

It is not true that there are not plenty of good girls to be had There are always good girls if a lady is willing to pay what good work is worth But some people seem to think they ought to get everything for nothing and that it is real [illegible] it is for what the girl almost ought to pay herself to stand over the range all day and then sit in the evening [illegible] to sew on the white aprons that make her look so slick when she opens the door to the young [illegible] callers while she is forbidden to have any caller herself

Most of the girls I know feel so [illegible] everybody has that a servant girl hasn't any business to spend her money for nice clothes They know that folks feel differently toward them from what they do to other people and they don't want to look like servants when they go out [illegible] That's why some girls spend more than they would otherwise for most girls leastways Irish girls take pretty good care of their money too There ain't one in four but has to send money home for times I always [illegible] over there There's an old father or mother to support or the rest of their sister that thinks they might do better here and [illegible] for the passage [illegible] them over Most girls save a good deal considering what they earn some spend it on their backs of course They think they've got to [illegible] up just as I told you not to be looked down on one day in the week, and they don't know how to shop and get cheated with cheap things but they're no worse that way than shop girls or factory hands and folks don't lay it up against them. It's proper pride in anybody but a servant girl.

The very worst kind of a woman to live with is a woman who has an idea that she has a way with servants a special method of managing them and of doing her duty by them I lived with a lady, and a very nice lady, too, who wouldn't let me enjoy an evening out because she was nagging me about it all day She began as soon as breakfast was over

"Now Mary, you'd better be brisk with your work this morning so as to get a few minutes to rest this afternoon You know I can't let you go out very often and it's a special favor and you want to be fresh to enjoy it or else it would be

"Now Mary be careful when you hang out the clothes wrap up and don't take cold, for I can't let you go out very often and it would be a pity to spoil it by getting sick

Doesn't sound very terrible but she kept it up all day long about her goodness in letting me go and how I must appreciate it until I didn't care to go at all The same lady never let me shut my room door It was her rule that it must be wide open so she would see if I kept it clean and I got to feel as if I should forget what privacy was until I went away

A blonde Gretchen rosy and good hearted, who came from the Fatherland when she was a child and who has lived for seven or eight years in the families of New Yorkers rich enough to keep two or three maids in addition to her said very readily when I found her in a fairly comfortable cheap boarding house between places a day or two ago

You may say what you like of what I tell you if you do not print my name I do not like to live out because I cannot have a room alone There are always all the other girls and sometimes all in one bed Once I had a room to myself and then I did not mind though it was very small and not comfortable at all Some girls have a very good time They get better food than when they work in a factory and maybe cook for themselves over a gas jet. Most girls get very good food, but not all Some families put all they have on show and buy fine clothes and fine furniture, and hardly spend anything for decent things to eat at all They set the most scrimping tables and there isn't anything left for the help Some families are so bad that way that girls know them by reputation and won't hire out to them, and they have to send to Castle Garden every time they want a girl

Girls are very good to one another often I have known lots of girls to give their wages to buy bedding and lamps and furniture and pretty things for a nice set out to some girl they knew was going to get married But girls don't think so very much about getting married They don't have much chance that way If they want to see a man even their brother they have to do it out of doors in the street nights, and then so many men wouldn't marry servant girls A shop girl can get a nice man who can set up housekeeping in real good style but a servant girl can't If she marries as like as not she has to get a place again and go to work before long And if it don't come to that the work is just as hard without the money she earned or the conveniences she got used to Girls hate the hardest and the easiest time in July and August when the families go to the country Lots of people turn away their girls then and leave them to find a new place, or do washing or scrubbing till they get home I don't see how such families expect to get good servants when they see how thin and worn out the girls look in the fall Other people leave the girls to look after the houses on half wages and then there's a fine race to be had Some take their girls with them and then maybe the girls get beaux in the farmer's hired men and those matches don't turn out so bad

A Vermont farmer's daughter who used to be a school teacher and lost her health in it tried to regain her robustness by taking a place as nursery maid to three small New York children This is how she succeeded as she described the experience to me

I had heard that the children's maid had the best of everything in the house comfortable sleeping rooms good food and plenty of exercise out of doors These things were just what I needed. What I found in reality was that I couldn't sleep in the fine bedrooms because the three babies—the young st was 4 months and the oldest 4 years kept wanting things in the night, and I must be up over them, and never by any chance let them cry They went to bed by 7 o'clock and I had to sit the whole evening in the adjoining room with the gas turned down, unable to read or sew just holding my hands in the dark, and so nervous I thought I should scream I ate at the children's table and got dainty children's food but little or no meat never a hearty dinner such as a grown woman needs. I had half a day off a fortnight and $15 a month The strain of day and night attendance on children, without proper food was much harder than teaching

An older woman than any of the others a Nova Scotian who is perhaps more of a housekeeper than a servant girl said

Servant girls are a class by themselves. They don't associate with any but other girls and they come to feel themselves set apart from other people The best of them in the city are taking much interest in learning to do nice cookery whenever they get a chance at lessons even paying good prices out of their wages for them This makes them able to command better wages than they got before and to feel sure of places but it doesn't get them any better treatment in the family The smartest girls quit service and get factory work because they feel more independent so

The feeling of the servant girl is summed up in the protest of a German girl lately landed against the cap and apron She came of a fairly good family which had kept its own servants at home and was prepared to do work of any kind to earn a living, but made a vigorous outcry against putting on anything which should mark her as a servant on the street She had been a 'lady' at home and knew how "ladies" regarded servants Ladies will never have better servants until they make the badges of service honorable so that self-respecting girls will wear them

ELIZA PUTNAM HEATON

MRS SHODDY OF BOSTON.

Arlo Bates in Providence Journal.

A Mrs Shoddy of Boston for even in Boston specimens of this class exist was discoursing the other evening upon the sale of the Stewart pictures in New York

"I thought of going on" she said "to buy some of the paintings but I really have more pictures than I know what to do with Of course there were fine things in the Stewart sale but my own paintings I may say are really meritorious—at least I bought them as such—and so I concluded not to compete with New York collectors"

The dear old dowager would be astonished if she knew how true her remark was little as she understood the true significance of her epithet A good story is told of the way in which she bought some of her meritorious pictures. Several years ago she went abroad and took with her a specimen of the paper of her drawing room in order that she might buy pictures to harmonize—or as she said to match An American artist in Paris wrote home an account of her visit to the studio of a French artist of distinction The lady arrived one morning by appointment armed with her specimen of wall paper and stated that the architect of her house had told her to purchase a picture of a given size for a certain space in her drawing room The artist had no picture of these dimensions but he was clever enough to understand the sort of woman he was dealing with and unscrupulous enough to take advantage of her

"This canvas" he said showing her a painting he wished to sell "isn't the same measure you want because we have the metric system in France and of course that is different but it is that measure translated into our system it is the nearest thing you can get in this country"

The picture was half as large again as she had asked for but she received the explanation in perfect good faith and proceeded to investigate the harmony of paper and picture The obliging painter arranged the wall paper behind the canvas walked away from the easel and clasped his hands in admiration

"Ah madame!" he said with a dramatic sigh "you Americans are [illegible] I have searched Paris for a proper background for this picture and have not been able to find it and here you bring me precisely the paper of which I have dreamed If I had that paper I would not sell you the picture at all but now you must have it if I give it to you"

And he did give it to her—in exchange for $1800

At another studio she was less successful She had been told whose pictures she ought to buy and applied boldly to the leading painters of Paris The second artist whom she saw however treated her with what she indignantly describes as outrageous brutality When he produced her specimens of wall paper the old man brusquely interrupted her [illegible]

"It is no use madame" he said with a great affectation of respect and [illegible] "I never sell a picture on so light grounds as mere harmony with the paper hanging So much depends upon the light that I never risk my reputation without examining the room in which the painting is to hang Did you bring your house with you? If you didn't I fear it is impossible for us to come to an arrangement"

SULLIVAN'S GULCH.

Origin and Physical Construction of East Portland's Big Ravine.

Why Dumping Gravel Into It Upheaved the Muck and Wrecked the Bridges—History of Past Ages

[Written for the Sunday Oregonian.]

The people have become familiar with what is going on at the mouth of Sullivan's gulch through publication in the papers and by personal inspection The railroad company is excavating gravel at the east end of the railroad bridge and dumping it into the swamp on either side of the track in the mouth of the gulch and beneath Fourth and Fifth street bridges in East Portland This swamp is a deposition of vegetable matter, unstable, of light specific gravity in short a peat bog The gravel when thrown upon it being very much heavier than the muck sinks down and forces it to rise on either side Hence the destruction of the bridges To the casual observer there is nothing very remarkable or strange about this simply a swamp but to one who studies and observes the workings of nature there is something much more than a peat bog This gulch and its bog is the record of a period of time extending back perhaps 30 000 years, possibly more Besides this it demonstrates a truth that is but poorly known and I might say disputed by the highest geological talent I allude to the true movements of the earth's crust It is also prophetic, pointing to the condition of things in coming ages The depth of this bog as near as can be ascertained, is about 200 feet

As to the origin of the gulch it is the work of a glacier I cannot in this brief sketch describe the workings of that wonderful age of ice This gulch and kindred gulches in the vicinity of Portland are the very last work done by ice at this level They are the tracks of lateral glaciers, that put into the Willamette glacier, from the plateau east of Portland and are excavated in previously deposited glacial debris When this later work was done the Pacific coast was some hundreds of feet above its present level While in this position the whole landscape was covered with a sheet of ice many feet in thickness A stream of ice came down out of the Willamette valley where the river now flows and one occupied the place of the Columbia river The ice moved slowly from higher to lower levels and combining into one mighty stream passed out to sea A rapid downward movement of the coast set in, till it became submerged 2000 feet or more All the lower fields of ice were floated and became melted dropping sediment and boulders all over the land It is to this that we owe our present fertile soil

Immediately the coast began to rise and continued till it stood perhaps 200 feet above where it now is That is the site of Portland was 200 feet above its present altitude All the valleys and lower hills became free from ice and in contour remained pretty much as we now see them These oscillations of the crust were not geological that is they were not in accordance with the regular order of things but were the result of a great and extended catastrophe oscillations that were rapid and widespread involving the whole earth's crust, the cause of which was due to great and sudden atmospheric changes a subject too great to speak of here When the ice lifted Sullivan's gulch was left just as it is now except 200 feet more elevated and free from any collection of peaty matter the lower end pitching sharply down as is the case with all these glacial groovings Quiet and equilibrium being restored and the intense cold having passed away the land became covered with vegetation and the regular order of geological oscillation of the earth's crust that has been maintained through all time set in I allude to the subsidence that is going on throughout the whole of the Pacific coast of both Americas This subsidence as near as I have been able to determine is at about the average rate of ten inches per century, it may be a little more or a little less It is not constant but spasmodic the crust being at rest three four or five hundred years and then settling suddenly three or four feet and again coming to rest

Now suppose the bottom of the gulch at its mouth to have been on a level with the river at its present elevation above the sea The floods that annually take place throw up along the shore a ridge of sediment there being little or no earthy waste from the gulch on account of the dense growth of vegetation and its shortness There is left behind the river levee a depression which forms a pond This pond fills with vegetable matter water plants, etc and the light decaying vegetable matter is carried down from above in the feeble stream that percolates through the mosses and shrubs and we have a small peat marsh The coast settles suddenly three or four feet the river again throws up its levee the bog continues to replenish with vegetable matter and thus has been repeated the same order from that day until this until now the bog is probably 200 feet or more in depth at its deepest place

I am told by the superintendent of bridge work for the O R & N Co that piles have been driven 140 feet without reaching bottom He says, judging from the slopes of the banks on either side, that the bog must be 200 feet or more in depth In studying these glacial gulches I find the rule to be a good one Their sides are very true and even from top to bottom the angle rather increasing towards their lower ends Their shape is that of a V Reducing this 200 feet to inches give us 2400 inches Divide this by 10 inches the subsidence in a century and we have 240 centuries which makes 24 000 years since the cessation of the ice flow in Sullivan's gulch This makes it about 24 000 years since the close of what is known as the great ice age which very nearly coincides with another important record that I have from the Eastern part of the United States on the same question A more careful inspection may modify these figures one way or the other

These are not speculations but plain hard fact The gulch is there and plainly of glacial origin The barrier between the bog and river is a fine river sediment and could not have existed at the same time the glacier occupied the gulch The bottom of the bog is much below the river bed and 100 feet below the level of the sea If this had always been so the sediment of the river would have flowed in and filled the depression with solid matter instead of vegetable matter There can be no question but what the coast is subsiding is proved not only by this but hundreds of other places I know of my own observation that this is true from Puget sound to Southern California What does this prophecy for the future? Simply that in 24 000 years the level of the sea will be fifty feet above the top of the flag staff on Jacob Kamm's new building on First street I know that is contrary to the views and conclusions of expert geologists but that makes no difference I have found that experts in geology are as often wrong as right Facts stand untouched and unshaken amid the attacks and scoffings of all the superficial observers theorists and copyists in the world

Prof Toodles takes a hasty run along the Pacific coast and in the bluffs and other sedimentary rocks along its borders finds certain fossils that he has seen in other parts of the world and at once exclaims tertiary eocene miocene or pliocene as the case may be—formations of millions of years ago concludes that the western coast is rising and it is so writ down The shore line on the geological maps are colored accordingly around the coast of both Americas because similar fossils are found The government sends out experts They find the same shells in the same localities and Prof. Toodles's views are verified. The book-maker takes it up and it is again so 'writ' down and all the experts and their shadows who come after see nothing else, while perhaps the very ground upon which these experts stood while gathering their fossils exhibits unmistakable and uncontrovertible proofs that the contrary is true, and the world still remains in darkness

WM HAMPTON SMITH.

LITERARY NOTES

"How to Camp Out" makes a timely arrival from Scribners

Gen Horace Porter will have a paper in the June Century on "The Philosophy of Courage"

Mrs Comyns Carr's poem "Twilight" in the June Harper's, is a fine example of "tone" in word painting

Walt Whitman is to furnish the next volume in the "Camelot" series For it he has prepared an additional paper

Miss Henrietta Wright's "Stories of American History" and "Stories of American Progress" are to be brought out in a cheaper form

"The Spell of Ashtaroth" which so successfully introduced Mr Duffield as a novelist is to be reproduced by Messrs Samson & Low in England

A limited edition of the correspondence between Wagner and Liszt translated by Francis Hueffer will soon be issued by Scribner & Welford

Mr Edward Green has written a monograph "A Brief History of Japanese Bronze" with marks and illustrations, which collectors will find of value

Mrs Rose Hawthorne's poems have been gathered into a volume by Ticknor & Co., which indicates by its style the refinements and delicate verses it contains

Mr Theodore L De Vinne appears this month as an author in "Printer's Paradise," which is a description of the Plantin Museum at Antwerp and will be published in the Century

The author of "How to be Happy Though Married" has written another book "The Five Talents of Women" which is scarcely so piquant a title It will be published by the Scribners

The new edition of Mr Ruskin's "Modern Painters" will be published on hand made paper and contain three illustrations never before published The edition is limited to 400 copies and these have all been taken up by subscription

The Athenæum commenting on "Hearts-Ease and Rue" Mr Lowell's new book, agrees that Mr Lowell has never put his heart in a poem The accomplished litterateur has repressed the man The author of "The Bigelow Papers" seems to disturb this view

Mr Edgar Fawcett is as surely called on to launch a new magazine with a novel as Emma Abbott to inaugurate a new opera house. "Olivia Delaplaine" which did this service for the American Magazine has been brought out in book form by Messrs Ticknor & Co

Mr Henry James publishes his extraordinary story "Two Countries" in the June Harper's It is so full of clever things about nothing that lacking contrast it becomes dull and the ridiculous calamity with which it closes excites an interest it does not in fact deserve The air of unreality in the story takes away all its sting

In Mr Warner's second paper on Chicago in the current number of Harper's he defends the literary aspirations of Chicago against the ridicule of the Chicago papers The particular instance is Messrs Janson, McClurg & Co's publication of "Sappho" which inspired one of Eugene Field's most characteristic essays Most people will agree that Mr Warner's words are well spoken and his inferences just

Mr Francis Lawley an Englishman finds several errors in Mr Lester Stephens's biography of Judah P Benjamin Mr Stephens states that the family was on its way to New Orleans when it was obliged to put back to St Croix Mr Lawley says that St Croix was the destination of the father who in 1818 removed to Wilmington N C where Mr Benjamin married his wife Miss Levy Both this work and the chapter in the recently published Appleton's American Biography mistakes the date of his death which was May 2, 1882

An account of an attack upon a missionary settlement by some hostile African tribes was recently published in the London Times that might have been written by Rider Haggard The narrative which was a truthful account had all the elements of fiction A party of travelers had set forth. After critical adventures they met at a lucky moment a famous elephant hunter who was invaluable They were rescued from hunger by coming upon a providential storehouse. Arriving at the missionary station they took part in its defense The only thing that seemed to be wanting was Rider Haggard's pen to describe the combat

Mr Theodore Childs entertaining paper in the Atlantic Monthly on the "Literary Career in France" tempts quotation in every line The differences and the cause of that difference between French newspapers and those of this country for example are sharply set forth The French reader values facts but he takes greater joy in ideas and in bright, incisive speculations starting from the slightest basis of reality Here the question of art comes in and we can understand how in that light the newspaper becomes the great nursing mother of all kinds of literary talent in France

Mr Howell's new novel, "Annie Kilburn" in the June Harper's Magazine opens with the directness of a newspaper story With the exception of one comment on the old lady who asks a question with the sharpness which people believe must somehow be good for a broken spirit Mr Howells keeps for several pages to the part of the reporter assured of his space The episodes of the first instalment Annie's contemplation of the monument the ladies' call and the village estimate of the summer people as represented by Mrs Bolton are photographs so cruelly true they make you wince His own attitude is so clearly unsympathetic that one is tempted to defend the Hatboro from his mocking scorn

The book of the month in Paris is the Journal of Edmond de Goncourts The book appears to have two separate and distinct values First it contains the notes, comments and reflections jotted down on the spot of one of those purely literary minds such as in the present age is brought nowhere to such perfection as in Paris. These are epigrammatic in form polished and clear as crystals Here is one "Death to some men is only the last [illegible]" Then written during the Second Empire and from among such contemporaries as Sainte Beuve and Gautier it recalls a social and literary milieu that has now entirely passed away

Interest at Spokane Falls

Spokane Falls Review

A few days since THE OREGONIAN in commenting on the information that work had begun on the Washington & Idaho road congratulated Portland upon the prospect of early connection with the mines and predicted that the city would become a great smelting point On yesterday the board of trade of Spokane appointed a committee of four gentlemen to go to Portland for the purpose of procuring the building of the line from Farmington to Spokane Messrs Moore [illegible] Monaghan and Cannon who compose the committee [illegible] a work which [illegible] is the most important to Spokane [illegible] of the road [illegible] When the [illegible] return bringing the intelligence of the success of their efforts Spokane ought to give them a royal welcome

That tired feeling disappears, and you feel active and strong after taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE IMPERIAL LEAD.

William Issues Addresses to the Army and Navy.

SCENES IN THE DEATH CHAMBER.

Speculation as to the Political Outcome of the Accession of the Young Emperor—Note and Comment.

BERLIN, June 16.—Emperor William Second has issued the following general order to the army:

While the army has only just discarded signs of mourning for the Emperor-King William First, my deeply revered grandfather, whose memory will ever live in all hearts, it has suffered a fresh and heavy blow by the death of my dear and warmly loved father. This is, indeed, a solemn and sorrowful time in which God's decree places me at the head of the army. It is from a deeply moved heart that I address my first words to my army, but the confidence with which I step into the place to which God's will calls me, is immovably strong, for I know what a sense of honor and duty my glorious ancestors have implanted in the army, and I know in how great a measure this feeling has at all times been manifested. Firm and inviolable attachment to our war lord is an inheritance handed down from father to son, from generation to generation, and in the same way I refer you to my grandfather, who stands fresh in all of your memories as the personification of a glorious and venerable war lord. I refer you to my beloved father, who as crown prince won a place of honor in the annals of the army, and to a long line of glorious ancestors whose names shine brightly in history and whose hearts beat warmly for the army. Thus we belong to each other, I and the army. Thus we were born for one another, and thus we will stand together in an indissoluble bond in peace or storm, as God may will it. I now take the oath of fidelity and obedience, and I swear ever to remember that the eyes of my ancestors look down upon me from the other world, and that I shall some day have to render an account to them of the glory and honor of the army. (Signed) WILLIAM.

Dated Fredericksron.

ORDER TO THE NAVY.

The following order has been issued to the navy:

I have to inform the navy, with a deeply moved heart, that my beloved father, the emperor of Germany and king of Prussia, Frederick III., has departed this life, peacefully in the Lord, and I, obedient to the place assigned by God's will, have assumed the powers of government of the land falling to me by hereditary right, and therewith also the chief command of the navy. It is, indeed, a profoundly grave period in which I address my first words to the navy, which has only just ceased wearing outward signs of mourning for my ever to be remembered and beloved grandfather, Emperor William I., who only last year, during his presence at Kiel, expressed in the warmest words lively satisfaction at, and appreciation of the development of the navy under his glorious government. Flags are already lowered for my much beloved father, who so greatly rejoiced at and took so strong an interest in the growth and progress of the navy, yet a time of deep and sincere mourning chastens and fortifies men's hearts. Thus we shall look confidently to the future, while fully preserving in our hearts the memory of my grandfather and father. The navy knows that it not only gives me great joy to belong to it by an external bond, but that since my earliest youth a warm and lively interest has, in complete sympathy with my dear brother, Prince Henry, united me with the navy. I have learned to appreciate the high sense of honor and faithful fulfillment of duty prevailing in the navy. I know that every member of the navy is prepared joyfully to give his life for the honor of the German flag, wherever he may be. Thus, in this sad hour, I can say with all confidence: We shall stand together firmly and surely in good and evil days, in storm and in sunshine, ever remembering the glory of the German Fatherland, and ever prepared to shed our heart's blood for the honor of the German flag. In this God's blessing will be with us. WILHELM.

Dated Fredericksron.

THE LAST LOOK AT THE DEAD.

POTSDAM, June 16.—Noon.—Since 10 o'clock this morning a ceaseless stream of visitors passed through Fredericksron palace, for the purpose of viewing the mortuary chamber, and taking a last look at the dead emperor. Splendid floral gifts, mingled with modest wreaths and bouquets from the poor, have been deposited in the chamber. Every one is admitted, and the crowd increases hourly.

TO SUCCEED PUTTKAMER.

BERLIN, June 16.—Count Zedlitz Frutzsbar has been appointed Prussian minister of the interior to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Herr von Puttkamer.

The telegram of President Cleveland was among the first received.

POST MORTEM EXAMINATION.

POTSDAM, June 16.—It is reported that Prof. Bergman has made a secret post mortem examination of the emperor's remains, at Emperor William's desire.

The empress bears up bravely. Her health is not affected.

THE ARMY TAKES THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

BERLIN, June 16.—Troops of the garrison have taken the oath of allegiance to Emperor William II.

Dowager Empress Augusta is expected to arrive at Potsdam to-day.

THE COURT ORDERED INTO MOURNING.

BERLIN, June 16.—The court has been ordered into mourning for the late emperor for three months. The period of general mourning will last thirty days.

BERLIN CABLE LETTER.

In Which is an Explanation of the Political Situation.

[Copyrighted by the Associated Press.]

BERLIN, June 16.—The first full declaration of the new emperor's policy is now understood as taking the form of an address to the Prussian people, which is expected to be issued on Tuesday. The reichstag will be summoned to meet June 25 to receive the message, and shortly afterwards the emperor will formally take the oath of the constitution before the landtag. The impression in ministerial circles is that the address will be brief, and that it will be explicit upon the emperor's decree to maintain peace and guarded on the subject of the relations between the crown and the people.

The remains of Emperor Frederick were placed in a coffin to-night, and then carried to a catafalque which had been erected in the Jasper gallery. The coffin is identical with that in which Emperor William was buried.

Professor Virchow and Drs. Waldeyer and Bergmann went to Friedrichsron palace, at the request of Emperor William, and remained for two hours. Their presence gave rise to an accurate report that Emperor William had ordered a post mortem examination to be made, although the Dowager Empress Victoria was averse to it. Besides the doctors who conducted the autopsy, Count von Stalberg Wernegerode, court chamberlain, remained during the examination, which proved the existence of cancer. Dr. Mackenzie's friends state that he concurred in the holding of the post mortem.

The transfer of the remains to their final resting place will take place Monday morning.

Among those who have already arrived to attend the funeral are the king of Saxony, Grand Duke of Hesse and Duke of Saxe-Weimar.

Prince Bismarck has received the following telegram from Signor Crispi, Italian prime minister: "The misfortune which has befallen your country has also plunged Italy into mourning. Though foreseen and dreaded for a long time, this end, so tragic in its simplicity and grandeur, is a cruel blow to our sovereigns, who have lost a tried friend. The Italian nation, which saw in Frederick a sympathetic and venerated personification of the glorious German nation, is a faithful ally of your government. The king transmits an expression of his profound sorrow together with his ardent wishes for the prosperity of the new emperor's reign. Accept my personal assurances of sincere sympathy in your sorrow. It needs all the strength of mind your highness has given so many proofs of to bear with fortitude such painful losses occurring at such short intervals."

Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria will reside in the marble palace, where the emperor to-day received the reports of Count von Stalberg Wernegerode, Count Eulenberg and other ministers.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

The Berlin press as yet refers only in suggestive asides to the political results of the accession of Emperor William to the throne. The appearance of to-day's message to the army, the first published act of the new emperor, has quickened public perception of the fact that Germany is entering on a new regime. No person expects immediate developments pointing to a critical state of affairs, but all the best informed military and diplomatic authorities are aware that the new emperor's desire is to hasten the final outcome, whatever it may be, of the present political situation. As crown prince he freely expressed the view that the condition of armed suspense in Europe for over two years ought to come to an end, that the triple alliance was able to defeat any possible coalition, and might [illegible] time for its enemies to open the attack. His deep and open admiration for Prince Bismarck is considered as likely to bind him for some time to the chancellor's policy, but within his own circle his character is resolute, somewhat self-willed and ambitious, which inspires a belief that, despite his friendship for and devotion to Bismarck, he will not wait long before seeking to give a decided impetus to Germany's foreign policy. His military ardor, which was forcibly expressed in his address to the navy, was in unison with his impetuous and arbitrary temperament. For a time he will be ready to listen to the chancellor's advice, but ere long, unless that advice corresponds with his inclination, he will give Bismarck trouble. Meantime he is not only thoroughly infused with Bismarck's policy, but is submissive to the chancellor's guidance. This deference will be seen in his acceptance of the Prussian ministry as at present constituted, with Count Zeidlitz Frutzsbar in Herr von Puttkamer's place. If the new emperor had followed the ideas he had when he was crown prince, Herr von Puttkamer would have been recalled and Count Friedberg dismissed.

THE FEELING IN FRANCE.

The Death of the Emperor Considered a Misfortune to That Country.

PARIS, June 16.—It is useless to deny that under cover of assumed confidence the death of the emperor has caused a feeling here very much like dismay. It was impossible to not notice the silent agitation which pervaded the chamber of deputies when his majesty's decease was announced. Emperor Frederick was respected here as a lover of peace, and mingled with expressions of sorrow at his death are dismal speculations as to political consequences. Rightly or wrongly, the new emperor is regarded as being animated by bitter hatred to France and desirous to render his reign memorable by fresh laurels culled upon the battle field at the expense of his hereditary foe.

HOPING FOR THE BEST.

PARIS, June 16.—*Le Soleil* says: "France has not yet waited for the Emperor Frederick's death to do him justice; she has taken account of the good he was able to achieve during his all but too short reign, and has not reproached him with the evil he was unable to prevent. A new scene is now about to be disclosed. The present Emperor William II. is young, active and high-spirited. He succeeds a departed philosopher, but his personal influence will not make itself felt for a long time to come. William II. can be but the executor of the wishes of the German Richelieu. William reigns, but more than ever Prince Bismarck governs."

Another journal says: "It is not without uneasiness that Europe, including Germany herself, witnesses the succession of William II. Bismarck, it is true, is on the spot, but the chancellor begins to feel the burden of his years. Besides, there is no guarantee that his policy will be exactly what it was under William I. Let us, therefore, be on our guard, without fear as without imprudence."

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Extracts From the Russian Press—Messages of Sympathy.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 16.—The *Novosti* says it hopes Emperor Frederick's brief but humanitarian reign will leave an ineffaceable trace on the German people's future and upon Germany's international policy.

The *Grashdannin* says it believes internal difficulties and Prince Bismarck's presence at the head of affairs will prevent the new emperor's warlike instincts from gaining an ascendant over his predecessor's peace policy, the abandonment of which other German sovereigns would seriously oppose.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* says: "Russia shares in the mourning of the Hohenzollerns and the German nation. May Providence, who has so severely tried this dynasty, henceforth cover it with his benefits, and permit our neighboring empire to enjoy long years of peace and prosperity under the scepter of her young sovereign."

The *Official Messenger* of St. Petersburg says: "The sincerity, open-heartedness and philanthropy of the deceased monarch have won not only the love and attachment of his subjects but also the sympathy of all the friends of peace. The very thought of this ought now to unite the nations, whatever may have been their relations with Germany, in a common feeling of heartfelt sympathy with afflicted Germany, and of reverence for the memory of the departed."

The *Invalide Russe* says: "The Russian army, in which Emperor Frederick held the rank of honorary colonel, received the news of his death with sincere regret and profound sorrow."

THE VATICAN.

ROME, June 16.—Cardinal Rapolla, papal secretary of state, visited Herr von Schlozer, German representative to the vatican, and condoled the emperor's death.

The pope has entrusted Cardinal Galimberti, papal nuncio at Vienna, with a mission to congratulate Emperor William II. upon his succession to the throne.

FRANCE WILL NOT BE REPRESENTED.

PARIS, June 16.—Count von Munster, German ambassador, has notified the minister of foreign affairs that the funeral of Emperor Frederick will be private, only relatives of deceased and representatives of the reigning houses of Europe being present. France, therefore, will not send a representative.

A SWISS RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

BERNE, June 16.—The Swiss national council to-day adopted a resolution of condolence with the German people in their loss by the death of the emperor.

A GLOOMY FOREBODING.

LONDON, June 16.—The *Chronicle* says that it fears that the feeling of brotherly sympathy which binds Englishmen to Germans socially, as well as politically, will tend soon to disappear.

TO ATTEND THE FUNERAL.

LONDON, June 16.—The Prince and Princess of Wales, Albert Victor, Prince Christian, Duke Paul of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and the Marquis of Lorne will start for Berlin to-night.

IN HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, June 16.—The king visited the German embassy yesterday to condole Emperor Frederick's death, and ordered the court to go into mourning for a month.

CABLE NOTES.

Springing a Letter on Parnell.

LONDON, June 16.—The Dublin *Telegraph* states that at the trial of the suit of Frank Hugh O'Donnell against the London *Times* for libel the following letter from Parnell will be produced:

Dear E.: What are these fellows waiting for? This inaction is inexplicable. Our best men are in prison, yet nothing has been done. Let there be an end to this hesitancy; prompt action could settle the matter. You undertook to make it hot for old Forster and Co. Let us have some evidence of your power to do so.

A Gladstonian Gain.

LONDON, June 16.—The election in Ayr borough yesterday to fill the vacancy in the house caused by the death of Richard Campbell resulted in the return of Captain Sinclair, Gladstonian, by a majority of sixty-three over Evelyn Ashley, liberal-unionist. The result shows a Gladstonian gain of 1238 votes.

Ladies of the Harem Poisoned.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 16.—Fourteen of the most beautiful ladies of the imperial harem have been poisoned by bonbons. The coloring material of the candies was composed of aniline containing arsenic. Three of these ladies are not expected to live.

Gale at Valparaiso.

VALPARAISO, June 16.—Yesterday a very strong north wind prevailed. During the storm several launches were sunk and cargoes thrown overboard from lighters in the harbor. The schooner Eliza was wrecked. The crew were saved.

The New Canadian Loan.

OTTAWA, June 16.—A special cable from Sir Charles Tupper states that the new Canadian loan of twenty million dollars has been a great success. Tenders of sixty million were received, averaging a little above 95.

Hungarian Military Bill Passed.

PESTH, June 16.—The military committee of the Hungarian delegations, after a long and searching debate, passed the whole of the military estimates.

Russia Will Not Occupy Erzeroum.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 16.—It is officially denied that Russia demanded to occupy Erzeroum in order to guarantee payment of the indemnity.

Purchase your tickets and reserve your sleeping car accommodation at No. 2 Washington street, office Northern Pacific Railroad.

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad, the dining car route for all points east. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

NORTHWESTERN NEWS.

Bloody Fight Between Crows and Piegans.

IN WHICH TWO SCALPS ARE TAKEN.

Several Persons Injured by a Falling Building at Seattle—A Hunter Accidentally Killed—Puget Sound Baptists.

BILLINGS, June 16.—Friday three prowling Piegans stole a band of fifteen horses from some Crows. On the discovering of the theft, fifteen mounted warriors started in pursuit, making the remarkable ride of forty miles in three hours, and arriving at Pompey's Pillar by sunset. The Piegans were but a few moments in advance, and had already taken off their clothing, preparatory to swimming the Yellowstone. The pursuers found and were examining the clothing, when a shot from the Piegans killed a Crow horse. The war whoop at once sounded, and the battle began. After an exciting contest, one Piegan was killed and another wounded, and immediately afterwards dispatched, while a third, who was seriously injured, succeeded in getting into the river, and it is supposed that he was drowned. The stolen horses were recovered. The Crows camped on the spot and had a war dance lasting all night, returning in triumph this morning with the recaptured property and two scalps, a hand and a foot torn from the quivering bodies of their foes, which were mounted on a long pole.

FROM SEATTLE.

Two Men Fatally Injured—A Hunter Killed—Local Notes.

SEATTLE, June 16.—This afternoon at a quarter to 5 the house occupied by James F. Kelley, stage manager of the Bijou theater, and family, opposite the Arlington hotel, while being raised to put a story underneath, fell with a crash, burying the family and three workingmen underneath the ruins. A still alarm was immediately turned in and was responded to by the hook and ladder and hose company. The work of removing the debris to recover the bodies soon began. Mrs. Kelly was taken out first, with but slight flesh bruises. Mrs. Taylor, a visitor to the house, escaped with a badly bruised leg. Two children, one three years old, the other a babe, although pinned between timbers, escaped unhurt.

When the floor was raised the three workingmen were taken out, all seriously injured, two it is supposed fatally. August Thomas, hip crushed and injured in the groin. He is a young man, is a stranger here, and came here lately from Saginaw, Mich. The names of the other two are unknown. One is a laborer, aged about 45. He was unconscious up to 11 o'clock. He has a fractured skull, collar bone broken, is bleeding heavily in the left clavicle, and will certainly die. The other was injured internally, and is not expected to live. The other two workmen escaped from the falling building.

The accident is said to have been due to carelessness of the contractor, who had the building up fifteen feet, resting on 2x4 posts, and with no bracing, although told that morning by the house raiser to brace the structure to prevent accident. It is thought the accident was precipitated by the women playing up stairs, and jarring the building. The wounded men were taken to the hospital.

LOCAL NOTES.

Justice N. Soderberg was found guilty by a jury to-day, for keeping a saloon open on Sundays. The indictment, when found, created quite a sensation, as Soderberg poses as a reform and temperance official. Five additional indictments for charging illegal fees will be brought into court for trial next week.

Misses Dollie and Rose Dovell, of Walla Walla, are in the city visiting relatives. Miss Lena Johnston of the same place is here to remain permanently.

Lieut. E. B. Webster, U. S. N., paymaster of the United States steamer Pinta, is in the city en route to Alaska.

A. B. Stewart, representing a syndicate, purchased forty acres of land west of Seattle to-day, of G. Morris Haller, for $20,000.

The property at the corner of Second and Cherry streets, purchased last September by A. W. Ocobock of Walla Walla for $30,000, was sold to-day to Amos Brown of this city for $60,000. Brown will erect a large brick building on the premises.

A HUNTER KILLED.

Last Monday L. N. Hudson, a much respected citizen of Sumner, while hunting near the foot of Mt. Rainier, met with a fatal accident. He was stooping over to build up a campfire when his revolver dropped from his pocket, and striking on a log was discharged, the ball passing through his neck. He died in three hours. Being in the woods, forty miles from a road, the body was temporarily interred on the spot. He leaves one son.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

The commencement exercises of the Academy of the Holy Name (Catholic) took place to-day. There was a large attendance and a most excellent programme. The graduates are Mary J. Treese of British Columbia and Margaret Hayes of White river.

Levi Ankeny of Walla Walla is in this city, en route home.

J. L. Robberts, R. M. Porter, B. L. Sharpstein and S. L. Bowman, of Walla Walla are en route home from the grand lodge of Masons at Port Townsend.

A game of baseball today between the San Francisco nine and the Seattle Browns resulted in a victory for the Seattles, by a score of nine to five.

FROM TACOMA.

Proceedings of the Puget Sound Baptist Association.

TACOMA, June 16.—The Baptist Association this morning took up the educational question. A resolution was adopted pledging the denomination to begin and foster an educational institution, and that five persons be appointed, to be known as the Northwest Baptist education commission. Their work is "to select and acquire for educational uses of the denomination tracts of land and other property in Western Washington and British Columbia; provided, that in so doing an indebtedness averaging $25 per church in Western Washington and British Columbia shall be the limit of the pecuniary responsibility to which they can pledge the denomination; and to fix upon the land so acquired the site of a school, and which shall, if God wills, grow to be a university; and which shall be within a radius of twenty-five miles of a point midway between Tacoma and Seattle, and of easy and quick access from one or both of these cities; to fix also upon the lands so acquired the site of an academy, within a radius of twelve miles of the center of Victoria, Vancouver or New Westminster, B. C.

In accordance with an expressed desire of the Puget sound association, the Northwest Baptist convention was organized by the United Baptists, to include Western Washington, British Columbia and Alaska. The educational commission of this association was fully endorsed.

The following officers were elected: President, Hon. R. S. Green, Seattle; first vice-president, Rev. A. B. Banks, Tacoma; second vice-president, Hon. N. W. Battle, Seattle; secretary, Rev. S. W. Beveen, Puyallup; treasurer, C. A. Cavendar, Tacoma; board of management, Rev. A. B. Banks of Tacoma; Rev. M. L. Rugg of Victoria; Rev. J. B. Kennedy of Vancouver, B. C.; J. D. Minkly of Port Townsend; Rev. D. J. Pierce of Seattle; Rev. W. G. Jones of Whatcom; E. R. Batterworth of Centralia, and N. W. Battle of Seattle.

The convention adjourned to meet at Seattle Saturday, September 2, 1888.

THE RIOTING MINERS.

The sixteen rioting miners had a hearing to-day before Justice Lawrence, and all except Amsler and Morgan were held for court under $1000 bail each. The testimony was in line of the story previously published.

A STRIKE THREATENED.

Los Angeles Workingmen Resist a Reduction of Wages.

LOS ANGELES, June 16.—Five hundred workingmen attended a meeting this morning and adopted a resolution to quit work on the new cable road system if the company persists in the decision to reduce the wages of workmen from $2 to $1.50 per day. Many other workmen than those on the cable are interested, believing this attempt at reduction is the beginning of a general cut in all lines of labor. The Cable Company was at once notified of the action, and if wages are reduced a strike will probably delay the completion of the cable line.

A conference was had with the company later in the day, and the latter finally agreed not to cut wages at present, and the strike was averted.

THE TEACHERS.

A Great Crowd Assured at the National Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—The public schools of the city closed to-day. The teachers intend, many of them, to get a taste of country life before the national convention, which occurs the middle of next month. A teacher who belongs to the National Educational Association may make the Yosemite round trip, by way of the Mariposa big trees, for $31.50; by way of Milton for $25, with a side trip to the Calaveras big trees for $10 additional.

Prof. James H. Canfield of Lawrence, Kan., secretary of the N. E. A., has been here for two weeks, and expects to remain for about two months longer. He thinks 10,000 a comparatively low estimate of the visitors to be expected in July. He saw the crowds at Madison, Wis., at Topeka, Kan., and last year at Chicago, and upon his observation bases his estimate. Canfield makes the timely suggestion that all Pacific coast residents who have friends beyond the Sierras whom they desire to see now, urge them to take advantage of the cheap transportation rates. These rates are good to start from to-day until July 14. People who want only to see California, regardless of the teachers, may come at the following low rates: For the round trip from Boston, $95.75; from New York, $93.75; from Chicago, $74.50, and from Cincinnati, $79.

W. E. Sheldon of Boston writes that three are coming with him. "There will be more New England people at San Francisco than at Chicago," he says.

A special New York excursion, with 125 teachers now enlisted, will start July 5. Another, 100 strong, will leave Indianapolis the same day. Kansas City will send 600.

CALIFORNIA.

The California Exhibit for Columbus.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—It is officially stated that the California exhibit to be sent to Columbus, Ohio, in September next, will be a great success. Col. Goodman, department commander of the Grand Army, and General Manager Brown of the state board, who have the matter in charge, promise that the display of state products there will be the finest ever sent east of the Sierras. Circulars announcing the plan, sent out to various counties, have elicited warm responses. All the products for that exhibition will leave here about August 25. The G. A. R. encampment will begin on September 5. From Columbus the California display will go to Cincinnati, for the Ohio Valley Centennial, and when that is over many things will be left at Chicago or some other city for a permanent exhibit.

The Cawley Case Dismissed.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—Judge Lawler to-day ordered the dismissal of the charge of misdemeanor against Mrs. A. C. Cawley, accused of concealing the diamonds of Charles D. Faling, who was shot and killed by his wife. In dismissing the case, the judge said he believed that the proper course of action would be a suit in a civil court. The complaint was also defective and, moreover, he believed that it would be impossible to convict the woman of concealing property under the law by which the complaint was drawn.

Fatal Ending to a Quarrel.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—Mulerton McCurdy, a sailor, and James Greer, a butcher living at Napa, and several other men, while all were very much intoxicated, engaged in an altercation, in which Greer struck McCurdy a heavy blow on the breast, knocking him down. In falling McCurdy's head was severely cut by striking against a sharp stone. He was taken to the hospital, where he died in a few minutes. Greer has been arrested.

The C. & O. Washouts.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—The bridge across Castle creek, on the California & Oregon road, which was washed away by the river on Thursday night last, had not been repaired this evening. Officials of the California & Oregon railroad stated to-day that the breaks caused by the washouts were being repaired and all trains would be running on time Sunday.

Shipping.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—Arrival—Bark Arcturus, Seattle. Clearances—Ship St. Nicholas and bark Vidette, Port Townsend. Departures—Steamer Oregon, Astoria; steamer State of California, Astoria; ship J. B. Brown and ship Gatherer, Nanaimo; ship Margaret.

The Cable Company Strike.

LOS ANGELES, June 16.—Word was received this afternoon that President Crank of the cable company is in San Francisco getting a new force of men to work at reduced wages, and the strike is on again.

One Hundred and Fifteen Years Old.

SAN DIEGO, June 16.—Jeffrey Gordon, a colored man living here, reached the age of 115 years to-day. He was born in Boone county, Vermont, in 1773, and his age is well authenticated.

OTHER COAST DISPATCHES.

News Items from Victoria.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 16.—Walter E. Blackett, superintendent of the railway works at Comox for the new coal mines, was drowned yesterday while proceeding in a small boat from a steamer to shore, the boat being capsized. The body had not been recovered at latest accounts.

Clark, a clerk left in charge of the United State consulate during the absence of Consul Stevens at San Francisco, where he underwent a medical operation, disappeared on Wednesday. It is supposed he skipped out.

The satisfaction of the sealers over the announcement by the collector of customs here that they would not be molested in Behring sea, has been dissolved by the same authority, announcing that later advices warned sealers not to enter the sea. Telegrams sent from here to Ottawa and Washington a week ago, received the reply that no settlement had been arrived at. A number of schooners have already started for Behring sea. It is also rumored that the order instructing the warship Caroline to cruise in the sea has been countermanded.

Capt. Morton, of the bark Silverdale, the crew of which mutinied off Cape Flattery, has had a series of arrests since his return here. A member of the crew charged him with stealing a sum of money, of which the captain was acquitted. To-day he was arrested on a capias sworn out by a shipping agent, for non-payment of expenses of securing a crew. It is expected the Silverdale will sail to-night.

Ten Apaches Convicted of Murder.

PHŒNIX, Arizona, June 16.—During this term of the United States district court, ten Apache Indians of San Carlos reservation were convicted of murder, or attempted murder. All have been sentenced, one to be hanged on August 10, for the murder of Deal last June. The other nine were sentenced to serve in the prison of Columbus, Ohio—Captain Jack for thirty years, one for twenty-five, two for eighteen, one for fifteen, and four for ten years each. The Indians on the reservation were much interested in these trials, as nearly all the Indians were tried for killing Indians.

Salem News Items.

SALEM, Or., June 16.—Three Indians arrested for perjury committed in trying to convict a Chinaman for selling whisky to Indians last week, were to-day examined before Commissioner Walton and discharged.

The Mountain Park Real Estate Company of Portland to-day filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. Incorporators—B. Campbell, C. J. McDougall, John Klosterman and D. Crowley. Capital stock, $33,000.

Crushed in a Mine.

VIRGINIA, June 16.—Wm. Drysdale was fatally crushed and John Hanna severely injured in the California & Virginia mine to-day by some timbers which they were carrying striking the walls and throwing the cage in which they were ascending out of the guides.

Tariff Reform Club Dinner.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The Tariff Reform Club gave a dinner to-night at which covers were laid for 200. Anson Phelps, presided. The following telegram was received from President Cleveland:

"At this late hour I desire to express my thanks to the Reform Club for its kind invitation and my regrets that I cannot accept it. I hope the occasion will enhance the usefulness of the club and add to its efficiency as a means of information and instruction for the people."

Speeches were made by President Stokes, Congressman Mills of Texas, McMillan, Breckenridge and others.

EASTERN DISPATCHES.

The House Passes the Army Appropriation Bill.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE COAST.

A Large Land Purchase for the Mormon Church—Express Robbery and Murder—Sporting Events—Etc.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Randall of Pennsylvania, from the committee on appropriations, reported the sundry civil appropriation bill and gave notice that he would call it up for action at the earliest possible moment. It appropriates $23,714,798.

The house went into committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill.

On motion of Rowell of Illinois, an amendment was adopted appropriating $300,000 for beginning a new military post near Chicago.

Ford of Michigan moved an amendment appropriating $30,000 for the purchase of powder to fire morning and evening salutes at military posts; adopted.

Tracy of New York offered a resolution appropriating $126,000 for the enlargement of the plant at Watervliet arsenal, New York, and $400,000 for the manufacture of cannon and cartridges, projectiles for torpedo experiments, and for the expenses of ordnance officers.

Tracy and Spinola of New York set out the public demand for adequate coast defenses, and argued that the fortifications appropriation bill might again fail of passage, leaving great cities on the coast exposed for another year to attack.

Randall of Pennsylvania made a point of order against the amendment. He said science had so advanced that had the last fortification bill become a law, the money would have been absolutely wasted.

Chairman Springer sustained the point of order, and the amendment was ruled out.

On motion of Laird of Nebraska a provision was added to the paragraph relating to post supplies, requiring them to be purchased where they can be purchased cheapest, quality and cost of transportation considered.

The committee then rose and the bill was passed. Adjourned.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Provisions of the Measure as Reported to the House.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The sundry civil appropriation bill reported to the house to-day appropriates $23,714,798, being $7,881,278 less than the regular and special estimates, and $1,208,257 more than current appropriations. Most of this increase is made up of the appropriation of $614,200 for the congressional library building, and an increase of $658,600 in the appropriation for the expenses of United States courts. Some of the items of the appropriation are increased as follows: National soldiers' homes, $174,388; interstate commerce commission, $750,000; military posts, $325,000; Rock Island dams, $250,000.

Reductions are made of the following amounts in the items named: For capitol terrace, $315,000; lighthouses, beacons and fog signals, $382,400; for public buildings, $337,440; signal service, $79,744; for storage of silver, $50,000.

Among the new features of the bill are the following: For repairs of lighthouses, $200,000; completion of the Washington monument, $26,000; Mississippi river commission, $35,000.

Among the public buildings appropriations are: Denver, Col., $140,000; Los Angeles, Cal., $100,000; Santa Fe, N. M., $12,000.

FOR THE NORTHWEST.

Northwest items are as follows: For one superintendent of life-saving and lifeboat stations on the coasts of Washington territory, Oregon and California, $1800. Provision is made for the lighting of the Columbia and Willamette rivers, and Puget sound. An appropriation is made, in bulk, for the survey of the coasts of the Pacific states, and the coast of the territory of Alaska, including surveys of rivers to the head of tidewater or ship navigation; for continuing the survey of the coast of Oregon, including offshore hydrography, and to continue the survey of the Columbia river from the mouth of the Willamette to the Cascades, triangulation, topography and hydrography, $7000, estimate $9000; for continuing the survey of Washington territory, $9000; for continuing explorations of the waters of Alaska, and making hydrographic surveys in the same, and for the establishment of astronomical, longitude and magnetic stations between Sitka and the southern end of the territory, $5000; to remove magnetic observatory from Los Angeles to either Seattle or Port Townsend, W. T., or at Austin or San Antonio, Texas, $1800; for continuing tide observations on the Pacific coast at Kodiak, Alaska, and at Saucelito, near San Francisco, $2500; for one season's series of tide observation at Sitka or vicinity and Ounalaska or vicinity, in the Aleutian islands, $5000; for Alaska boundary survey between Alaska and British Columbia, $20,000; salaries and expenses of agents at seal fisheries, $13,350; education of children of school age in Alaska without reference to race, $25,000; protection and improvement of Yellowstone park roads and bridges, $20,000; improvement and enlargement of penitentiary at Boise City, Idaho, $25,000; judicial traveling expenses in Alaska, $1000; incidental expenses of marshal, $500; court's expenses of Utah, $35,000.

A LARGE LAND PURCHASE.

Supposed to Have Been Made for the Mormon Church.

EL PASO, Tex., June 16.—Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, statements are believed that a few days ago Solon Humphreys, Judge J. F. Crosbick, and other owners of the great Corralites hacienda, which embraces a large portion of Northwestern Chihuahua, one of the largest tracts in Mexico, sold a portion of that estate to Andrew J. Stewart and George M. Brown, both of Salt Lake City. The tract thus sold embraces nearly half a million acres of fine agricultural and grazing land having railroad connections. The sale was evidently made to parties acting on behalf of the Mormon church. The purchase is only the first of a series of like nature. Similar ones will be made in various portions of Mexico, mostly in the northern states of the republic. Extensive emigration from Utah into Mexico is evidently contemplated by the Mormons, and an experimental colony that was sent to the vicinity of the tract purchased two years ago has proved to be a complete success in every way. They built schools churches and stores and fooled their sympathizing Mexican neighbors. To all outward appearance they have given up the practice of polygamy. The tract recently bought cost $500,000.

AN EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Seven Men Stop a Train and Commit Robbery and Murder.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., June 16.—The south-bound Missouri, Kansas & Texas express was robbed about 9 o'clock last night, at Virdigris bridge. The train had stopped at the bridge to put off some baggage. The engineer was covered by a revolver, and before the express messenger could close the door two men entered the car and robbed him of a valuable package. One shot was fired into the mail car, the bullet passing through the left arm of the agent. Two shots were fired in front of the smoking car, one going through the right forearm of Harry Ryan. The other struck Ben C. Tarver in the left cheek and and passing backwards broke his neck, causing instant death. The wounded and dead were brought to this place. Deputy Marshal Tyson and a posse are preparing to start as soon as they can cross the Arkansas river. There were seven men engaged in the robbery. No effort was made to rob the passengers. The leader of the robbers gave his name as Captain Jack.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Kansas City Races.

KANSAS CITY, June 16.—At Waldo park the weather was warm and the track fast.

Six furlongs—Jim Repetta won, Only Dare second, Champagne Charley third; time, 1:15¾.

One mile—Bonnie King won, Berlin second, Lucy Johnson third; time 1:43¼.

Half-mile—Chilhowe won, Gleckner second, J. F. third; time, 50.

Sheepshead Bay Races.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Fully 15,000 people attended the races at Sheepshead bay to-day. The track was heavy.

Three-quarters mile—Pontiac won, Bradford second, Magneseer third; time, 1.17¼.

Three-quarters mile—Aurana won, Sam Wood second, Holiday third; time, 1.19.

One and one-eighth miles—The Bard walked over.

One and one-fourth miles—Ordway won, Lelogos second, Dry Monopole third; no time.

One mile—Raceland won, Locust second, Bert in B. Colt third; time, 1.46¼.

One mile—King Crab won, Charley Dreux second, Salvina third; time, 1.43.

Three-quarters mile, on the turf—Inspector B. won, Choctaw second, Lancaster third; time, 1.16¼.

Won by Teemer.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—A boatrace at Gloucester, New Jersey, this evening, three miles with a turn, between John Teemer, George Hosmer, Albert Hamm and George McKay, was won by Teemer in 21:40. Hosmer second. Hamm finished third, and McKay last.

Baseball.

BOSTON, June 16.—Everyone agrees that it was the fine work of Daily behind the bat that won the game for Chicago to-day. He made some marvelous catches. Both pitchers worked hard. Batteries, Radbourne and Kelly for Boston, Van Haltren and Daily for Chicago. Score: Boston 2, Chicago 3.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Good all-around work enabled New York to defeat Detroit to-day. Batteries, Keefe and Murphy for New York, Gruber and Ganzell for Detroit. Score, New York 4, Detroit 1.

CLEVELAND, June 16.—Cleveland 1, Athletic 11.

KANSAS CITY, June 16.—Kansas City 5, Louisville 6.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—St. Louis 9, Cincinnati 1.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—Baltimore 4, Brooklyn 1.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Senators outplayed the Pittsburgers at all points to-day and won with ease. Batteries: Whitney and Mack for Washington, Morris and Carroll for Pittsburg. Score: Washington 5, Pittsburg 1.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—Shreve's delivery was hit very hard to-day, while Indianapolis could do little with Gleason. Batteries: Gleason and Clements for Philadelphia, Shreve and Buckley for Indianapolis.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

Another Good Night for Sheridan.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—General Sheridan passed a good night. There is no change to report in his condition this morning.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—General Sheridan has had a fairly good day. His desire for food and his capacity for taking and assimilating it, appear to be increasing. No more official bulletins will be issued to-night, unless a decided change for the worse occurs in his condition. A bulletin will be issued tomorrow evening at the usual hour.

Pensions Granted.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Pensions granted: Oregon—Reissue, Thos. Henderson, Astoria. Washington territory—Mexican survivor, John H. Plaster, West Fernaldo. The senate bill, granting a pension to Jacob Kintz, alias John Walters of Portland, Oregon, passed the house last night.

DEMOCRATS NOT ENTHUSIASTIC.

How the News from Oregon Chilled the St. Louis Convention.

The well known journalist J. R. Young writes the following letter to the Philadelphia *Star* from Washington:

Singular as it may seem the democrats are not as enthusiastic over their prospects of success as they were before the convention met. As I interpret the meaning of this it comes from two things—first, the peculiar action of the convention in the matter of the tariff plank in the platform, and second, the victory of the republicans at the election in Oregon, which was fought on the tariff issue direct. Before the convention met the democrats had been led to believe by the action of their representatives in congress in voting for the Mills bill to reduce the tariff, by the message of President Cleveland calling for such a reduction, and by the endorsement given to the Mills bills and the president's anti-tariff views by all of the state democratic conventions save one or two, and especially by a protective state like Pennsylvania, that their convention would come out with the Mills bill and the president's message as the tariff plank of their platform. The leading democrats in congress are not saying much, but you can not fail to notice that they are doing a "heap" of thinking. I have heard more than a dozen of them express their disappointment that the tariff plank was not made explicit.

It's the general belief here that had not the returns from the Oregon election struck the St. Louis convention there would have been little or no trouble over the platform. The result in Oregon was astonishing to republicans and democrats alike. The democrats had put their best foot forward to carry the state. Smith M. Weed of New York, who always figures in the money transactions in democratic campaigns of a national character, was sent from here by the democratic congressional committee to San Francisco to report what was needed to carry Oregon. The prohibitionists had a ticket in the field and St. John went all the way out there to impress upon the Oregon prohibitionists how necessary it was to beat the republicans in order to make prohibition a success.

The election involved the choosing of the first member to be elected to the next house of representatives and the next two United States senators from the state. If the democrats could gain one of these senators and hold the seat they now have from New Jersey the next senate would be a tie, and the new vice-president would have the casting vote. This was of vital importance, but in addition was the prestige the party would have in scoring a victory in the first congressional election held after the action the house had taken in tariff matters and in the new campaign of Cleveland for a re-election and tariff reform. Here were big stakes to play for, and the democrats played high. Ever since the war the state has been close and uncertain, the democrats usually having one of the two senators here and the members of the house. Last year the democratic candidate for governor was elected by 3600 majority.

It is not thought that the failure of the democrats to make civil service reform an issue in the campaign will lose them the mugwump vote. The principal reason the mugwumps have for continuing in existence is that they want free trade, and they believe the nearest way to reach such a thing is to stick by the democratic party.

SPRING BUDS.

A SILLY OLD WOMAN.

Texas Siftings.

"What did Santa Claus bring you down the chimney on Christmas?" asked old Mrs. Peterby of her little grandchild, Tommy.

"Grandmother, I am surprised that a person of your age should still believe in such childish things," was the reply of the little fellow, who will be five years old on his next birthday.

NOT VERY ANXIOUS.

Washington Critic.

Lady at the polls—I want to vote, sir.

Election Judge—All right, mum; how old are you?

Lady (flushing up)—What?

Judge—How old are you?

Lady—Do I have to tell that?

Judge—Certainly, mum.

Lady (tearing up the ticket)—Thanks, I don't want to vote that bad. Good morning.

A PENETRATING DEFENSE.

Chicago Tribune.

"Your Honor," said the vagrant who was pleading his own case, as he turned toward the judge's desk, "poverty ain't no crime, and a man hain't got to work in this free country if he don't want to. I'm as good a man as there is in this court room, although I've lived for the last four days on nothin' but whisky an' onions—"

"Prisoner," exclaimed the judge, hastily raising the window behind him, "address your remarks to the jury."

THE COURTS.

STATE CIRCUIT NO. 2.

Samuel McDonald vs. Maggie McDonald; order of publication of summons.

Sarah A. Talbot vs. P. A. Marquam; time to make division extended until June 20.

State vs. James Clark and Charles Meyers; plea of not guilty; set for trial Tuesday; Meyers at 9:30 A. M. and Clark at 1:30 P. M.

State vs. Dr. Wm. Eisen; plea of not guilty; set for trial July 16.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUBLE REAL ESTATE.

On the 16th of this month the sheriff will sell two tracts of land, situate on the asylum avenue, East Portland, about one and a half miles from the Morrison street bridge. A five acre tract is planted with a choice cherry orchard; a nine acre tract is beautifully adapted to suburban homes, and through it runs the Paradise Springs creek. Both these tracts are [illegible] to the state, and ought to bring good prices.

SOCIAL EVENTS.

How Portland Has Amused Herself D
ing the Past Week.

A Quiet Week, Nothing of Any Great Importa
Having Taken Place—Minor Happen-
ings of a Social Nature.

VANITY FAIR.

Just a little sunshine, only from thine eyes,
Just a little happiness, that which never dies
Just a little poverty, keeps my mouth closed ti
And yet, I sometimes wonder, if I am d
right. ANONYMOU

L'Eau Dormante.

I.

Curled up and sitting on her feet,
Within the window's deep embrasure,
Is Lydia; and across the street,
A lad, with eyes of roguish azure,
Watches her buried in her book.
In vain he tries to win a look,
And from the trellis over there
Blows sundry kisses through the air,
Which miss the mark and fall unseen,
Uncared for. Lydia is thirteen.

II.

My lad, if you, without abuse,
Will take advice from one who's wiser
And put his wisdom to more use
Than ever yet did your adviser:
If you will let, as none will do,
Another's heart-break serve for two,
You'll have a care some four years hence,
How you lounge there by yonder fence
And blow your kisses through the screen—
For Lydia will be seventeen.

Professor—Hold your guard lower, m
You want to protect yourself from b
blows.

(Cogsby drops his guard, and the profes
sings him and recovers handsomely.)

Cogsby (taking off gloves, and in an
tremely injured tone)—I hardly think
bowther with any more instruction.
thought I was emplawying a man of
acity!

"Oh, yes," remarked Ketchly, in a s
satisfied way, "Lulu and I will start out
married life under very favorable circu
stances. Her mother gives us a neat li
home, her father furnishes it, and her Un
DeLong has stocked one of the neat
stables in the city. Besides, Lulu ha
snug income in her own name."

"What part do you furnish?"

"Well—principally the name—principa
the name."

Ride away! Ride away! To Banbury Cross
To see a red-headed girl upon a white hors
And as now it's a saying that everyone know
You bet she'll have——

A good share of the
attention of all the lunatics on the street who h
nothing better to do than to look out for this com
bination of colors, and so, until another foolish
crowds into the minds which are not large enoug
hold more than one, white horses will not be trim
with red-headed girls to any great extent, and the
ridiculous young lady residing at Banbury Cross
will sure of calling forth considerable chin——
music wherever she go

First Liar—I have got a cat that sings
from "Nadjy."

Second Liar—That's nothing. I have
parrot that smokes cigars.

Third Liar—Oh, pshaw! I've got a d
that takes snuff.

Fourth Liar—And I've a 12-year-old b
who don't smoke cigarettes.

First Liar }
Second Liar } —I cave.
Third Liar }

—*Tid-Bits*

New York *Post*: Some of the new import
gloves and thread-lace mitts are delicat
perfumed—following a London milline
fashion of perfuming her choice bonnets a
hats. The long-handled sunshades whi
fashionable women affect are rendered
ward by their massive sticks, which are th
enough and strong enough to support a cr
ple, and look preposterous in the hands
slender, delicate women. "Oriental crape
costing 35 cents a yard, or cotton crepe
chine, as some call it, is a beautiful summ
fabric, fine, soft, and exquisitely dyed, ma
an excellent imitation of crepe de chine, a
at a short distance not unlikely to be tak
for the article itself. Skirts to
worn near the gown in place
muslin ones are made of moire in
colors. These are adapted to the dress wi
which they are worn—a dark moire with
dark dress, a cream with an ecru, and wh
with white. The moire of which they
made is a cotton fabric with a silky surfa
They wear excellently and keep their sti
ness. There are two medium-sized sprin
run through the shirred bands at the back
form the tournure. These skirts save mu
expense at the summer resorts, where lau
dry bills are exorbitant. For those who
tired of the black stockings and slippers th
have so long been worn with summer toile
are offered bronze-colored ties with goldc
brown silk hose. Suede-colored stocking
with slippers and gloves to correspond, a
dove-gray mules en suite with silver-gr
stockings. Dark tan-colored shoes are wo
upon the streets with tan-colored costum
and for dressy wear at the various summ
resorts will be seen silk-clocked pale-gre
stockings with sash and ribbon decoratio
worn with white or ecru lace or mus
dresses.

SOCIETY IN GENERAL.

The week which came to a close last nig
was a quiet one from a social standpoi
All that was of interest will be found a
pended.

Musical Recital.

On Wednesday evening the pupils of M
Carl C. Fallenius gave their first musical
cital, at the residence of Mr. Fallenius, 2
Fifteenth street. The affair was delightf
and attended by some of the best people
the city, and gave evidence of the superi
talent of Mrs. Fallenius as an instructre
The following was the programme:

PART I.

Duet—"The Blue Danube Waltz" ...... Strau
May McGuire and Lilia Henderson.
Solo—"Fifth Nocturne" ...... Leyba
Florence Glisan.
Solo—"Liebeslied" ...... Hens
Ella Hirsch.
Solo—"Polonaise A Minor" ...... Sherwo
Tessie Myers.
Solo—"Slumber Song" ...... Schuma
Mabel Beck.
Solo—"By Moonlight" ...... Bend
Tekla Hess.
Solo—"Spinning Song" ...... Mendelssoh
Felix Friedlander.

PART II.

Duet—"Amitie Pour Amitie" ...... Mas
Ella May Hirsch.
Solo—"Nuits Blanches, No. 10" ...... Hel
Florence Glisan.
Solo—{(a) Sonata op. 49, No. 1, ... Beethov
{(b) "The Mill" ...... Jens
[illegible] Flanders.
Solo—"Fantasie Impromptu," op. 66. ...... Chop
Mabel Beck.
Solo—"Titania" ...... We
Tekla Hess.
Solo—Waltz, "E minor" ...... Chop
Felix Friedlander.
Solo—"March de Nuit" ...... Oottscha
Tessie Myers.

Drive Hearts Party.

On Thursday evening Miss Anna Cam
bell entertained a few of her friends with
drive hearts party at the residence of h
brother, Mr. W. B. Welch, in East Portlan
The honors of the evening were won by M
Brown and Miss Bowden, while M
Buchtel and Miss West carried
the booby prizes. After the ga
was finished, refreshments we
served, and a pleasant time spent in danci
and music. Those present were: Miss Bo
den, Miss Myers, Miss West, Miss Henso
Miss Davy, Miss Washburne, Miss Ro
Miss Hattie Ross, Miss Campbell, Miss An
Campbell; Mr. Brown, Mr. Wheeler, M
Buchtel, Mr. Voynton, Mr. Mercer, Mr. We
Mr. Fitzgerald.

A Banquet.

A banquet was given Thursday evening b
Mr. Jacob Mayer, the newly-elected gra
master of the grand lodge, A. F. & A. M.
Oregon, to the officers and members of th
body. The banquet took place at the Mason
temple, where covers were laid for 230 guest
The banquet hall was handsomely decorat
and an excellent band discoursed swe
music while the guests discussed the men
Owing to a sudden illness Mr. Mayer w
unable to attend the banquet personally
fact greatly regretted by his guests. A nu
ber of toasts were proposed and drunk
sparkling champagne.

Pioneer Ball.

On Friday evening the pioneer celebratio
for 1888 closed with a grand ball at the M
chanics' pavilion. The attendance was lar
and the music, furnished by the Mari
band, was excellent. It seems a pity mo
of the sons and daughters of Oregon pionee
do not attend these yearly balls. About 4
couples were present and an enjoyable eveni
was passed. The following gentlemen we

[illegible] EVENTS.

[illegible] Amused Herself During the Past Week.

[illegible] of Any Great Importance [illegible] Happenings of a Social Nature.

VANITY FAIR.

[illegible] only from thine eyes,
[illegible] that which never dies,
[illegible] my mouth closed tight,
[illegible] wonder if I am doing
ANONYMOUS.

[illegible] Debutante.

I.

[illegible] on her feet,
[illegible] deep embrasure,
[illegible] the street,
[illegible] eyes of roguish azure;
[illegible] her book
[illegible] to win a look,
[illegible] smile over there
[illegible] through the air,
[illegible] and fall unseen,
[illegible] is thirteen.

II.

[illegible] without abuse,
[illegible] from one who's wise;
[illegible] to more use,
[illegible] your adviser;
[illegible] will do,
[illegible] serve for two,
[illegible] some four years hence,
[illegible] by yonder fence
[illegible] through the screen—
[illegible] be seventeen.

[illegible] your guard lower, man! [illegible] protect yourself from body [illegible] his guard, and the professor [illegible] recovers handsomely.) [illegible] off gloves, and in an ex[illegible] one)—I hardly think I'll [illegible] any more instruction. I [illegible] a man of ver-[illegible]

[illegible] remarked Ketchly, in a self[illegible] Lulu and I will start out in [illegible] under very favorable circum[illegible] mother gives us a neat little [illegible] furnishes it, and her Uncle [illegible] stocked one of the neatest [illegible] city. Besides, Lulu has a [illegible] her own name."

[illegible] do you furnish?"

[illegible] the name—principally

[illegible] away! To Banbury Cross
[illegible] ride upon a white horse,
[illegible] saying that everyone knows,
[illegible] have—

A good share of the at[illegible] on the street who have [illegible] to look out for this combi[illegible] until another foolish idea [illegible] which are not large enough to [illegible] white horses will not be trimmed [illegible] great extent, and the in[illegible] Banbury Cross may [illegible] considerable chin—

[illegible] music wherever she goes!

[illegible] I have got a cat that sings airs

[illegible] That's nothing. I have a [illegible] cigars.

[illegible] Oh, pshaw! I've got a dog

[illegible] And I've a 12-year-old boy [illegible] cigarettes.

[illegible] I cave. —*Tid-Bits.*

[illegible] Some of the new imported [illegible] lace mitts are delicately [illegible] a London milliner's [illegible] her choice bonnets and [illegible] handled sunshades which [illegible] affect are rendered ab[illegible] sticks, which are thick [illegible] enough to support a crip[illegible] preposterous in the hands of [illegible] women. "Oriental crape," [illegible] a yard, or cotton crepe de [illegible] it, is a beautiful summer [illegible] and exquisitely dyed, made [illegible] of crepe de chine, and [illegible] not unlikely to be taken [illegible] itself. Skirts to be [illegible] gown in place of [illegible] made of moire in alt [illegible] adapted to the dress with [illegible] a dark moire with a [illegible] with an ecru, and white [illegible] moire of which they are [illegible] fabric with a silky surface. [illegible] and keep their stiff[illegible] two medium-sized springs [illegible] shirred bands at the back to [illegible] These skirts save much [illegible] summer resorts, where laun[illegible] For those who are [illegible] stockings and slippers that [illegible] worn with summer toilets [illegible] colored ties with golden[illegible] Suede-colored stockings, [illegible] gloves to correspond, and [illegible] suits with silver-gray [illegible] tan-colored shoes are worn [illegible] with tan-colored costumes, [illegible] at the various summer [illegible] silk-clocked pale-green [illegible] and ribbon decorations [illegible] or ecru lace or muslin

[illegible] IN GENERAL.

[illegible] came to a close last night [illegible] from a social standpoint. [illegible] interest will be found ap-[illegible]

[illegible] Recital.

[illegible] evening the pupils of Mrs. [illegible] gave their first musical re[illegible] residence of Mr. Fallenius, 215 [illegible] The affair was delightful, [illegible] some of the best people in [illegible] evidence of the superior [illegible] Fallenius as an instructress. [illegible] the programme:

PART I.

[illegible] Waltz" .... Strauss
[illegible] Lilla Henderson.
[illegible] .... Leybach
[illegible] Glisan.
[illegible] .... Hensett
[illegible] Hirsch.
[illegible] .... Sherwood
[illegible] Myers.
[illegible] .... Schumann
[illegible] Beck.
[illegible] .... Bendee
[illegible] Hess.
[illegible] .... Mendelssohn
[illegible] Friedlander.

PART II.

[illegible] .... Mason
[illegible] May Hirsch.
[illegible] No. 10" .... Heber
[illegible] Glisan.
[illegible] No. 1 .... Beethoven
[illegible] .... Jensen
[illegible] Flanders.
[illegible] Impromptu," op. 66 .... Chopin
[illegible] Beck.
[illegible] .... Welz
[illegible] Hess.
[illegible] .... Chopin
[illegible] Friedlander.
[illegible] .... Gottschalk
[illegible] Myers.

[illegible] Hearts Party.

[illegible] evening Miss Anna Camp[illegible] a few of her friends with a [illegible] at the residence of her [illegible] Welch, in East Portland. [illegible] evening were won by Mr. [illegible] Bowden, while Mr. [illegible] West carried off [illegible] After the game [illegible] refreshments were [illegible] pleasant time spent in dancing [illegible] present were: Miss Bow[illegible] West, Miss Henson, [illegible] Washburne, Miss Ross, [illegible] Campbell, Miss Anna [illegible] Mr. Wheeler, Mr. [illegible] Mr. Mercer, Mr. West,

[illegible] Banquet.

[illegible] Thursday evening by [illegible] the newly-elected grand [illegible] lodge, A. F. & A. M. of [illegible] officers and members of that [illegible] took place at the Masonic [illegible] were laid for 239 guests. [illegible] handsomely decorated [illegible] band discoursed sweet [illegible] discussed the menu. [illegible] Mr. Meyer was [illegible] banquet personally, a [illegible] by his guests. A num[illegible] proposed and drunk in

[illegible] Ball.

[illegible] the pioneer celebration [illegible] grand ball at the Me[illegible] attendance was large [illegible] by the Marine [illegible] a pity more [illegible] Oregon pioneers [illegible] About 400 [illegible] enjoyable evening [illegible]

on the floor committee: Multnomah county, R. L. Durham, Edward Dekum, J. C. Flanders, Thomas N. Strong, H. C. Wortman, W. L. Boise, John C. Lewis; Washington county, S. A. Durham; Yamhill county, John J. Spencer; Polk county, J. D. Lee; Benton county, J. R. Bryson; Lane county, George S. Washburne; Douglas county, J. C. Fullerton; Linn county, Charles Monteith; Marion county, I. L. Patterson; Clackamas county, E. L. Eastham; Columbia county, F. A. Moore; Clatsop county, C. J. Trenchard; Wasco county, J. H. Bird.

In Honor of Miss Meek.

On Thursday evening Miss Bessie Thompson entertained a few friends in honor of Miss Meek of San Lorenzo, Cal., and her friend Miss Nellie Gilbert of Salem. The evening was devoted to card-playing and was most enjoyable. At a proper hour some delicious refreshments were served. Among the guests, all of whom were friends of Miss Meek, were: Miss Earhart, Miss Jennie Sutton, Miss Josie Dunlap, Miss Elsie Hoyt, Miss Bertha Moore, Miss Fannie Page, Miss Ada Sutton, Miss Eva Earhart, Judge R. M. Dement, Mr. James Dunlap, Mr. R. W. Hoyt, Mr. O. F. Paxton, Mr. R. G. Morrow, Mr. Whitney L. Boise, Mr. J. M. Wallace, Mr. R. B. Curry and Mr. Ed. Dekum.

Clemmens-Rathbone.

At 9 o'clock Wednesday evening Miss Leah Clemmens and Mr. E. J. Rathbone were married at the residence of Mrs. J. S. Dickinson, corner of Sixth and Clay streets. Mr. A. H. Gaylord was best man and Miss Emma Dickinson acted as bridesmaid. Mr. and Mrs. Rathbone left on the steamer for California, where they will spend the honeymoon. Mr. Rathbone is well known as the purser of the steamer S. G. Reed. Both these young people have many friends here whose good wishes will always follow them.

A Pleasant Affair.

The reception tendered Father J. J. Fierens at Masonic hall Tuesday evening, by the young ladies of the Catholic church, was a very pleasant affair. An interesting musical and literary programme was given and short addresses were made by Archbishop Gross and Mr. E. C. Masten. During the evening Father Fierens was presented with a handsome gold chain and a traveling toilet case. He will leave for Belgium on Friday.

Enjoyable Affair in East Portland.

Dr. and Mrs. Nottage entertained a number of their young friends last Monday evening at their residence in East Portland. The amusements of the evening were whist and dancing. Refreshments were served at 10 o'clock. Those present were: Dr. and Mrs. Nottage, Miss Samuels, Miss Dalton, Miss Allie Samuels, Messrs. C. E. Miller, W. Starr, F. Coffin, V. Starr, E. T. Powell and Chas. Hill.

A Pleasant Occasion.

On Monday evening the many friends of Mr. and Mrs. James Conner tendered them a very pleasant twentieth wedding anniversary surprise party at their residence, 359 Eleventh street. The presents, principally chinaware, were both beautiful and useful. Music and refreshments were the order of the evening, and everybody had a royal time.

Mrs. McCraken's Lunch Party.

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Henry McCraken gave a luncheon to a few of her friends. The house was prettily decorated with a profusion of flowers, and the lunch table presented a handsome appearance. The following ladies were present: Mrs. H. D. Green, Mrs. C. J. Reed, Mrs. W. B. Ayer, Mrs. E. G. Thurston and Mrs. Col. John McCraken.

Musicale.

An impromptu musicale was held at Cedar Hill, the beautiful residence of Mrs. H. D. Green, on Friday evening. Those present were: Mrs. L. S. Foster, Mrs. C. J. Reed, Miss Myrick, Miss Winnifred Myrick, Mr. Arthur Wilson, Mr. Fred M. Gilmore, Mr. H. W. Hogue, Henderson Deady and Ray Green.

Reception to Their Pastor.

On Monday evening an impromptu reception was held at the First Baptist church in honor of Rev. J. Q. A. Henry and wife. They returned Saturday from a ten months' trip through the East and in Europe. Mr. Henry is much improved in health.

Art Reception.

All friends of Miss Morgan and her pupils and those interested in art are invited to an informal reception at the studio in the Alpine club rooms, Portland Savings bank building, Wednesday evening, June 20. The work of the pupils will be on exhibition.

Cole-Beach.

On Thursday evening, at the residence of the bride's parents in Marion county, near Salem, Miss Agnes Cole was married to Mr. J. V. Beach of this city. The wedding was a quiet affair. Mr. Beach is of the law firm of Sears & Beach. No cards were issued.

Notes.

To-morrow night for "David Garrick" performance doors open at 7:30; curtain goes up at 8:30.

Miss Edith Hughes of Salem gave a party on Edes hill Saturday evening, at the residence of her parents.

The June class of '88 have issued invitations to the nineteenth commencement exercises of the Portland High school, for June 28.

A number of private parties are going to see the Seeley-Stevenson boat race Wednesday evening. The P. R. A. will turn out a large delegation.

Advices to the 5th inst. do not indicate the arrival at Honolulu of the bark Alden Besse, on which Mrs. G. W. Pittock was a passenger. The vessel sailed from San Francisco on the 19th ult. and the passage is usually made in fourteen days.

Tuesday last was commencement day at the Annie Wright Seminary, in Tacoma. Carrie Pittock of Portland, Louise Catlin and Hattie Caughran, of Tacoma, Minnie Krutz of Walla Walla, Ella Spinning of Tacoma, and Dora Young of Victoria comprise the graduating class.

The Arion Society will give its last concert this season next Thursday evening at Arion hall. The programme contains, besides a number of fine choruses, a soprano solo, by Miss L. Dalton; vocal duet, by the Misses Dalton and Kutzschan; a violin solo, by Mr. Joseph Stebinger; piano duets, for four and eight hands on two pianos, by the Misses Bundschuh, Dalton, Reisacher and Mr. E. Stebinger.

Personal.

Mrs. Wm. Zimmer is visiting her sister, in San Francisco.

Miss Mattie Colgrove left on the night boat for Astoria last evening.

Miss Grace Haight of San Francisco is visiting at H. C. Wortman's, in this city.

Mrs. G. W. White of Helena, Montana, is visiting her brother, T. F. White, of this city.

Mrs. E. S. Bronaugh and son Earl return to-day from California, the latter with his bride.

Mrs. L. Byrne, who has been in Victoria for some weeks visiting relatives, returned home Friday.

Major T. J. Eckerson, formerly stationed at Vancouver, is visiting friends in this city, with his wife.

Mrs. Charles Hodge and her sister, Miss Nevison, left Monday morning for a short visit to Astoria.

Miss Carrie Pittock having graduated on Tuesday at the Annie Wright Seminary, Tacoma, has now returned home.

Miss Florence Phillips of Dutch Flat, California, is paying a week's visit to Miss Pauline Friedenthal, 353 Morrison street.

Mrs. R. W. Mitchell left for the East yesterday. After visiting her sister in Mississippi she will go to Canada for the summer.

Miss Minnie Sherman, Miss Annie Hartwig, Miss Georgia Badollet and Josephine Bryce, of Astoria, are visiting friends in this city.

Mrs. J. J. Bliss and children, of Alameda, Cal., are visiting their old home in this city. Mrs. Bliss is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Blossom.

Mrs. W. H. Stine, of Walla Walla, passed through the city Friday en route to San Francisco, where she will visit relatives for several weeks.

Gen. Houghton, president of the Home Mutual Insurance Company, and Mr. H. S. Crocker and party, of San Francisco, are at the Esmond. The party visited the Cascade locks yesterday, and are en route to Alaska.

Mrs. H. C. Smith of East Portland returned from Gainesville, Douglas county, Wednesday morning on the California express. She had been on a visit to her mother for two months past. Mrs. Smith was accompanied by her sister, Miss Julia Slocum, who will in future reside with Mr. and Mrs. Smith.

Mrs. Dr. Wm. Sill has gone to Arlington, Or., where she will spend the summer looking after the interests of her beautiful prairie farm, two miles from that town.

Mr. Walter F. Walker has disposed of his business on B street and will shortly leave for the East with his family. Mr. Walker has been in poor health for a long time.

Mrs. Y. Isaacson, accompanied by her two daughters, Misses Carrie and Birdie, left last week for Eugene and Foley springs, where they will remain for two or three weeks.

Mrs. M. Caplan of Sitka, Alaska, arrived on the steamer Geo. W. Elder last Friday, and will remain in this city over the summer, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. J. L. Rosenfeld.

Miss Mollie Hoag returned Thursday afternoon from a week's visit at Needy, Clackamas county, where she had been visiting relatives. Her sister, Miss Maud, accompanied her home.

Miss Dottie Hurlburt, sister to Mrs. Dr. Sill, has returned from Monmouth, where she has been attending school. She had no trouble to get a first-class certificate and will teach a school in Clackamas county this summer.

Miss Susie Meek of San Lorenzo, California, is visiting friends in this state. She spent the last week in this city with Miss Nellie Gilbert of Salem. Mr. Wm. Meek, her father, formerly owned the Lambert orchard above Sellwood.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Neustadter who, accompanied by Miss Carrie Rosenblatt of this city and Miss Carrie Bettman, of San Francisco, have been making a tour of the Sound for ten days past, returned home Wednesday and report having spent a most enjoyable time.

Mrs. C. Moffett-Cartwright, who has been making her home in Eastern Oregon for the past eight months, is at present at her Portland home, 215 Seventh street. Mrs. Cartwright's name, as well as her father's, James Terwilliger, both pioneers of '44, were inadvertently left out of yesterday's list of pioneers.

TACOMA NOTES.

Mr. Wm. Siburg of this city is visiting in Portland.

Mr. M. S. Mann of Portland was in the city the past week.

Mr. Geo. D. Shannon, commissioner of the Steilacoom asylum, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. N. D. Quinn of Portland passed through the city on his way to Victoria, on Wednesday.

Mrs. Tewksbury and Miss Blake, both of Portland, were in the city Wednesday on their way to Alaska.

Mrs. Judge Adyn and Mrs. Judge Turner returned on Wednesday evening from a very pleasant visit to Mrs. Montgomery of Portland.

General Gibbon led a party of army officers from Vancouver through Tacoma yesterday in a charge on the trout of the Green river.

The Northern Pacific railroad employes will give their fifth annual picnic at Media next Saturday. It promises to be a very elaborate and delightful affair.

Birthday Present.

The anniversary of George Dyer's birthday occurred on Thursday last, and his employes in commemoration thereof surprised George by presenting him with a beautiful gold-headed cane. He was the proudest man in four counties yesterday.

Pleasant Entertainment.

The entertainment given by the Girls' Guild of St. Luke's Episcopal church, on Thursday night, at the Alpha opera house, was in every way delightful to the audience and creditable to the young ladies. It consisted of a series of artistic tableaux interspersed by readings and music. The proceeds, which netted quite a sum, went to the parish house fund.

VANCOUVER NOTES.

City and Garrison.

Mr. Frank Wintler made a short visit home last Sunday.

Mrs. T. B. Glover returned from Astoria on Monday last, where she had been visiting during the preceding week.

Mrs. Fred Bier and children and Mrs. G. Sperry arrived here from Pendleton last Monday. They both appeared glad to get back home and it is very probable that they will remain here.

Mrs. J. J. Bliss of Alameda, Cal., formerly of Portland, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. D. Gordon. She arrived from San Francisco on Tuesday and expects to remain some three or four months.

On Sunday last Mr. I. W. Wentworth and Miss Flora A. Marble were married by the Rev. P. H. Harper, at the residence of the bride's parents on Salmon creek. A number of invited guests were present, and a good time was had generally. A number of handsome and useful presents were received by the happy couple from their numerous friends.

A testimonial concert is to be given next Wednesday evening at the Garrison hall by the friends and pupils of Mrs. Mattie A. Bridge. Nothing will be spared to make the affair a success. A fine programme has been prepared, including a violin solo by Mr. Gustave Miller and a zither solo by M. DeNeuf. Mrs. Hunter has also kindly consented to sing. A number of others will take part and a musical treat may be expected.

Competitive Drill.

Company H, First regiment, N. G. W., is in training for a competitive drill, which will take place at Seattle and be one of the features of the Fourth of July celebration at that place. They drill daily now, and will prove themselves competitors not to be despised at the appointed time. The company regret the loss of their captain, T. B. Glover, who yesterday received his commission as major, but intend to try and keep up the high standard of proficiency to which they had already attained under his command. Major Glover promises to visit the armory frequently during the drill hours and does not intend to allow his promotion to make him lose interest in the company of which he was the father. He has already been interviewed by a committee from La Camas who intend organizing a company there.

The hose team are out practicing daily for the races at Seattle in July. They are doing excellent work and will be hard to beat, barring accidents.

AMUSEMENTS.

Frederick Ward closes his season June 30 in Topeka.

Duncan Harrison produced his play "The Paymaster" in Chicago last week.

The supper furnished in "A Parisian Romance" costs Richard Mansfield $30 for every performance.

The Webster-Brady company have made a great hit of "After Dark" at the Haymarket, Chicago.

The combined ages of 100 young ladies in Imre Kiralfy's "Nero" corps de ballet amounts to 1888.

The Carleton opera company will add a version of "The Queen's Mate" to their repertoire for next season.

Mlle. Rhea closed her tour June 6 in Rochester and sailed for Europe on Saturday, and will return in time for next season's work.

The Carleton opera company for next season will be one of the strongest organizations on the road. It is booked at the New Park.

Lawrence Barrett has not gone to Europe as has been announced. He is at Deerfoot farm in Southborough, Mass., for the summer.

Patti Rosa.

To-morrow night the pretty little actress Patti Rosa opens at the New Park theater in "Bob." Patti Rosa is young and pretty and comes with a list of flattering press notices. The following is clipped from the San Francisco *Call*, May 29: The late Fred Marsden's comedy-drama, entitled "Bob," was presented at the Bush-street theater last evening, and served to introduce to a San Francisco audience Miss Patti Rosa, concerning whose abilities as a soubrette actress much that is commendatory has been written. It is our pleasant province to add our quota of praise to these flattering, but well-deserved, notices. We have in this country soubrettes without number, but few, indeed, have reached the standard, or even approached that set up by Miss Patti Rosa. She has youth, prettiness, sprightliness and intelligence on her side, qualities that admirably fit her for soubrette work. But her attractions do not end here, for she can sing, dance and play the banjo, and withal is so captivating that she fairly wins the hearts of everybody. "Bob" is by no means an ill-written or ill-conceived comedy. It is healthy in tone, and is highly amusing as well as interesting. The opening scene reveals Rebecca (nicknamed Bob) Romayne as a pupil in Miss Plum's educational establishment at Cedar College in London, she having been sent there from Australia by her father, Wybert Romayne, who wanted her out of the way.

Suddenly the stern parent turns up as a claimant for the Garnet Oaks estate; Jansen Garnet, the owner, having, it was believed, died in Australia. Wybert Romayne gets possession of the property, but Jansen Garnet comes upon the scene, when it transpires that an attempt had been made to murder him by a villainous Frenchman in the pay of Wybert Romayne. This had led to the rumor of his supposed death. He only turns up to die, however. After some further attempts at villainy by Romayne and his companion in crime, which are frustrated by Bob, the property gets to the rightful heirs. Miss Patti Rosa, who appeared in the role, played the self-willed child to perfection, and her efforts were greatly appreciated by the audience. Miss Lizzie Hunt is a very pleasing actress, and did the part of Edna Garnet full justice. The Miss Plum of Miss Fannie E. Jacobs was a conscientious piece of work. Bert Cooke was very amusing as Professor Sharp. The villainy was in the hands of William N. Griffith and Joseph M. Francoeur, and was not allowed to suffer. The rest of the cast were equal to their responsibilities. "Bob" should draw crowded houses during its ~~brief~~ stay in San Francisco.

David Garrick.

The performance of "David Garrick" at Turner hall to-morrow evening will be a great success. The performance is for the benefit of the Good Samaritan hospital. The following is a synopsis of "David Garrick:" This comedy is founded upon an apocryphal anecdote of the great English actor. Ada Ingot, the daughter of a wealthy East Indian director, having fallen in love with David Garrick while witnessing his performances, her father entices the player to his house and there proposes to pay him a large sum of money to leave the stage, if not the country. Ingot desires his daughter to marry Chivy, a horse-racing, wine-drinking squire, whom she heartily despises. Garrick suggests to the merchant to extend to him an invitation to dinner, promising that he would so behave as to induce Ada to accept for husband the man of Ingot's selection. After dinner and during the evening, the actor simulates inebriety and conducts himself in such a manner as to insult the company and to disgust the young lady. After his retirement, Chivy, besotted with wine, reveals to Ingot, in the hearing of his daughter, that, having casually met with Garrick later in the evening, at a Covent Garden club, the actor had confessed the trick he had played, and had accepted a challenge to fight a duel with a buck, who had spoken disrespectfully of the merchant and of Ada. Convinced of Garrick's love for her, Miss Ingot hurries to his lodgings at an early hour to avert the duel, where she is surprised by the unexpected arrival of her father and cousin. Garrick appears and illustrates the nobility of his true character to such a degree that the merchant discards Chivy as a son-in-law, and entreats the actor to accept the hand of his daughter, in this wise verifying the correctness of his promise that Ada should marry the man of her father's choice.

CAST.

David Garrick	Mr. J. P. Munroe-Fraser
Mr. Simon Ingot	Mr. Brooks Trevett
Squire Chivy	Mr. Duncan O. Taylor
Mr. Smith	Mr. Oliver H. Cole
Mr. Browne	Mr. Ray Green
Mr. Jones	Mr. W. S. Ott
Thomas	V. Courtnay Lewis
George (Garrick's valet)	V. Courtnay Lewis
Mrs. Smith	Miss Eugenia Smith
Miss Araminta Browne	Miss Tisdale
Ada Ingot	Mrs. Ho.t C. Wilson

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The following special report of the real estate market is furnished THE OREGONIAN by J. Fred Clark & Sons, real estate agents:

The almost unprecedented weather (*i. e.* for June) has during the past week had a deterring effect upon real estate business. Buyers, who are anxious to inspect properties, in the majority of instances preferring to wait until they could do so with less discomfort than they would be likely to experience from rains and mud just now. There is, however, "a silver lining to every cloud." The rains have been harmful to portions of the fruit crop, notably cherries, but not to such extent that a speedy return of dry weather may not save them. To the grain crops, especially in the drier portions of the state, the rainfall has been of the greatest possible benefit, and then all are aware that at this season such continuance of rain must be brief. Return of fine weather will bring the consummation of many trades in suburban and other properties, the completion of which the wet has delayed. The recorded transactions of the week corresponding to the past one were in

	Deeds.	Amount.
1886	28	$ 37,566 50
1887	59	90,796 50
1888	61	111,912 90

The following table shows for the past week:

DISTRIBUTION OF DEEDS.

	Deeds.	Amount.
Country and suburban	17	$ 32,175
City proper and westward	7	26,552
Couch and northward	5	23,650
Caruthers and southward	5	4,707
East Portland	14	14,693
Albina	13	10,135
Total deeds of transfer	61	$111,912
Mortgages	27	32,970
Releases	24	28,186

DEEDS RECORDED JUNE 11.

Mary H. Couch to Chas. Conroy, lot 1, blk 250, Couch, April 23; $1250.

A. W. Powers to Thos. Schneider, lot 4, blk 10, Portland homestead, June 16; $1250.

J. C. Arpke to T. Wenzel, lot 30, Bodley's, E. P., June 12; $200.

Quitclaim: C. H. Meussdorffer to J. H. McClung, lots 7 and 8, blk 10, McMillen's, E. P., June 21; $1.

Quitclaim: S. F. Siferd and wife to same, lot 1, blk 10, McMillen's, E. P., March 9; $1.

J. E. Fitzpatrick to Adele McC. Flower, lot 7, blk 23, Albina, June 13; $487 50.

John Fitzpatrick to same, lot 8, blk 23, Albina, June 13; $487 50.

G. W. Force and wife to W. L. Farrell, tract sec 11, 1 n, 1 e, June 9; $100.

Marie Barckholtz and husband to J. D. Kennedy, 4 acres, sec 13, 1 n, 1 e, June 6; $600.

Transfers for the day, $4376.

THE SKIDMORE FOUNTAIN.

PORTLAND, June 16.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Without attempting to question the quality of Portland's present water supply—and at the risk of being charged with an attempt to secure the nomination for police commissioner—I would respectfully suggest, as one who expects to patronize the Skidmore fountain, that the supply therefor be taken from an everlasting spring situated about one mile west of the city on the Canyon road. A supply large enough to quench the thirst of thousands could be conveyed direct through the medium of a one-inch pipe, and at a cost not to exceed $2000—a large sum, perhaps, at first sight—but a small one when the quality of the water and probable duration of the enterprise is considered. To the thousands of old residents who are personally acquainted with the virtues of this spring it would be useless to say anything, but to the recent arrival—and we have lots of them—I would say go and investigate, and if you do not pronounce it the finest water on the Pacific coast, I will admit that I know nothing of the element. J. T. FLYNN.

A HUSBAND'S SOLICITUDE.

Epoch.

Robinson—So you are going to Europe, Brown?

Brown—Yes; for a couple of months. I haven't been very strong lately, and I think the trip will do me good.

Robinson—I hope so. Mrs. Brown will accompany you, of course?

Brown—N-no; my wife has complained of not feeling very strong recently, and I'm afraid to have her undertake the trip.

A REPUBLICAN NURSERY RHYME.

Buffalo Courier.

In interview the party owned his skill,
For, eke refusing, he consented still;
While cablegrams of length and varying sound
Amazed the grand old party ranged around;
And still they doubted, still their wonder grew
What in the name of Heaven he meant to do.

Travelers bound for Boston will do well to stop at the favorite American House in that city, where all the comforts of a quiet, first-class hotel and all the luxuries of the season at table may be enjoyed at popular prices.

TERRITORIAL GOSSIP.

Judge Elwood Evans's Opinion of the License Law.

THE RUSH FOR TIMBER LANDS.

Political Struggles All for Men, Not for Principles—An End Will Come—Candidates for Delegateship—A Still Hunt.

[Special Correspondence of Sunday Oregonian.]

SEATTLE, June 16.—Judge Elwood Evans of Tacoma, who was recently appointed by Governor Semple judge-advocate general of the National Guard of Washington, with rank of colonel, has discovered that the new license law in this territory is a curious combination of wisdom and stupidity. Under the terms of the law there are portions of the territory in which absolute prohibition is enacted, and yet if men sell liquor within such districts they can not be punished. It will be remembered the new law is what the great men in the legislature left of a bill drafted by President of the Council Thompson of Clarke county, after that gentleman and Judge Sharpstein of Walla Walla had had their heads together, although Judge Sharpstein favored a different method altogether. The law provides that within all incorporated cities and towns the mayor and council shall have complete control and regulation of the liquor traffic. In the remaining parts of the various counties similar exclusive power is vested in the boards of county commissioners. But this restriction is placed upon the county commissioners: They are not allowed to grant a license to sell liquor within a mile of any incorporated city or town. Judge Evans says this clearly enacts prohibition within the mile ring about incorporated cities and towns. The judge says there is absolutely no penalty fixed by the law for punishing any one who may sell liquor within such designated districts. By suggestion, Judge Evans says that the law is probably invalid, and certainly very loosely drafted. However, this furnished the judge a text for criticism which would have made the hair of the average legislator stand straight up. No matter how carefully a bill is prepared, not only with reference to the subject matter but kindred legislation, it will be torn all to pieces upset and slapped down on the governor's desk for approval much after the style the little folk make mud cakes.

The Sound country is swarmed by agents looking for timber lands. It is known that there is a great deal of timber land not yet taken up, but to find out where it is located and everything connected with the securing of title requires time and much work. Probably at no time in the history of Sound developments was so much interest being taken in timber lands as now. It is altogether likely that within a comparatively short time there will be no timber land the title to which has not left the government. The movement is something like that of a few years ago in the cattle business in the middle West. So much had been said about the extraordinary successes in stock-raising that the Eastern man who did not believe cattle grew on trees and lived on air, entertained not much less extravagant notions, and then the rush began, and is over, too, as thousands of people can tell if you will have a confidential talk with them about cowboys and lariats and roundups, and visions of success which vanished after a while. There is a much similar excitement now in the timber business. Of course this excitement does not extend to the thoroughly informed and experienced timber men, for they know exactly what they are doing, and in consequence are making money. It is their success, the result of intelligent effort, that has stirred up the inexperienced fellows. The present depression may operate as a check, but that effect is not yet apparent.

O. C. White, the genial and accomplished and experienced politician of Columbia county, appears to be somewhat alarmed that proper criticism should cause dissension in the republican ranks. There is criticism and then there is criticism. There is a right way of doing things and then there is a wrong way. That criticism which argues in favor of systematic politics and regularity of proceedings may cause dissension, but the dissension will arise among those who are pursuing irregular methods. As a rule, where irregular methods are adopted to accomplish an end, there is selfishness at the bottom of them. And by no possible stretch of reasoning can such a disposition be accepted for the partisanship which every man should manifest for his faith. The difficulty in Washington territory politics is that the two great parties are not struggling for the success of principles as the success of a few men. To accomplish this latter result these men find themselves very frequently in such complications that, of course, they adopt irregular and conflicting methods. Certainly to call attention to such irregularities will cause dissension, but the dissension will be confined to a few men, and will not extend to the rank and file. It is now a matter of who will be "boss," and principle enters into the contest only so far as it contributes to that end. It is a rule or ruin policy. There are two factions in the republican party in Washington territory, and any one who knows anything about the situation knows that their purposes are irreconcilable. Both claim to be loyal to the party. Both advocate the same principles. Why, then, should there be an absence of harmony? It is simply because the dispute is one between a few individuals. The party hasn't outgrown a juvenility which mistakes bluster and brag for unselfish endeavor and loyal devotion to the party. It is not surprising that when these individuals, representing both factions, are criticised, dissension should arise. However, they will be confined to individuals. That they will kick is just as natural as that a baby should cry during the teething period. The republican party in Washington territory hasn't "cut all of its teeth," or some selfish politicians would act differently. The party needs criticism which will keep it from being misled by a few designing men. The difference between them and the party is that the party is growing, and before long it will rise up and sit down very hard on all of these "rule or ruin" fellows.

Notwithstanding the low price received for hops last year, many new fields have been planted this year, and the production will show a greater increase than ever before. The vines are flourishing and everybody connected with the business appears happy and satisfied.

J. F. Parks, the young Spokane lawyer who accidentally took an overdose of morphine with fatal results, was quite a prominent figure in Washington territory politics last January. He was one of the prominent candidates for appointment as attorney-general, and made such a strong fight for the place that Gov. Semple applied salve to his feelings by appointing him a member of the code commission. He had a great many friends, none of whom for one moment believe that his death was suicidal.

T. H. Brents and John B. Allen are likely to have a lively struggle in Walla Walla county for endorsement for delegate. Much to the surprise of men who thought they thoroughly understood Mr. Allen, that gentleman is manifesting a disposition to hustle most astonishing. In the parlance of the day he has "brushed all the flies off himself" and is making a lively rush down the quarter-stretch. However, the general opinion appears to be that Brents has the inside track, with all the advantages which appertain to that favorable position. Men who ought to know say that Brents will secure the Walla Walla delegation. But then it is a good while yet before the home stretch is reached and it is well known that most races are won after the distance flag is passed.

There is nothing more certain in politics than the that Turner-White-Owings combination have taught their opponents a lesson in political work. The next convention will witness a contest which will likely forever settle, so far as a few individuals are concerned, the factional fight now going on in this territory. Both factions are doing very hard work, and the conflict will be between organized forces. There are some people who hope that all the factional leaders will do as the Kilkenny cats did, for then the party would not be made the victim of the petty ambition of a few men.

The great moral movement in Seattle seems to have struck a snag. The proposed subjects for religious ministrations administered according to approved but unorthodox methods have risen in rebellion and have begun a conflict which points with painful directness at large motes which are alleged to be in somebody else's eye. Police Justice Soderberg was the chosen lever by which many good people of Seattle hoped to accomplish a moral upheaval. Appearances seem to indicate that the upheaval is a success.

None of the men who are spoken of for the republican nomination for delegate to congress have been able as yet to obtain a decided advantage. The hunt is a very still one. Nothing will be done very openly until after the national convention, when some of the great men who are desirous of ruling the party in this territory will know exactly what kind of a hitch to give their "pants" before going into the active struggle. But once the national convention names the men who will lead the ticket, then things will become interesting. SAREF.

Forgot Themselves.

Chicago Tribune.

"My beautiful Choolia, I neffer tire of luking at your lofely hair!"

The young couple sat in the elegant parlor of a hotel enjoying a tete-a-tete. They were on their wedding tour. Julia Van Siankins, the beautiful Pennsylvania heiress, who had met the distinguished foreign nobleman, Count de Bergamot, while on a visit to her friends in the metropolis, had yielded to the impulsive ardor with which the count pressed his suit, and, after a brief courtship, the two were married. Life looked blissful and romantic to the ecstatic young couple, and a future full of rose embowered vistas, endless moonlight reveries, and the dreamy dolce far niente of far away tropical Edens, whose existence was guessed by both, but unspoken by either, rose before their rapturous vision.

The head of the beautiful bride rested confidingly on the shoulder of her husband, the noble Count de Bergamot, and at the sound of his voice she looked up.

"I am glad, my dear count," she said, "that my hair pleases you."

Lifting the lovely head from his shoulder the noble foreigner ran his fingers through the wavy masses of her golden hair for a few moments in silence, and then with a deferential, suggestive inflection of voice he absently said:

"Have a shampoo, sir?"

Recovering himself as his bride looked at him with a start of surprise, he drew from his pocket a rather lean wallet, took a bank note from it and handed it to her.

"My tear Choolia," he said, "let me haf te happiness of giffing you my first present of pin-monish."

The fair bride took the note, looked at the figures that indicated its denomination, tapped in a mechanical way on the center table, and called out in a shrill voice:

"Ca-a-a-sh!"

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—DINING ROOM GIRLS. APPLY at the Quimby. j16tf

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD PASTRY-cook, at Overland Hotel. 13jtf

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL TO TAKE CARE of child. Inquire at 455 E st. 16j-tf

WANTED—PATTERN MAKERS. APPLY TO Smith & Watson's Iron Works. 14jtf

WANTED—AN APPRENTICE, AT PORTLAND Hair Emporium, 163 Fourth street. 16j2

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. APPLY IMMEDIately, 241 Seventh st., corner Main. 14jtf

LUCRATIVE EMPLOYMENT FOR LADIES and gentlemen; call at or address 30 Oak street, Portland, Oregon. 12j1m

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A GIRL to do general housework and cooking. Call at 315 Yamhill street. j16tf

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CEMENT SEWER pipe man; good wages guaranteed; or he can have an interest in the business. Inquire of John Metzger, Albany, Or. 13j7

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN OR Scandinavian girl to do cooking and general housework in a small family. References required. Apply at 415 West Park st. j12tf

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD FOR GENtleman, wife and child; private family preferred. Address, stating terms, J., care Oregonian. 15j3

CHILD WANTED TO TAKE CARE OF. ADdress for terms M. RUMISTON, Logan P. O., Clackamas Co., Oregon. 8j1m

WANTED—A DELIVERY WAGON, FIXTURES and furniture, for the grocery business. Address K., Box 154, Vancouver, W. T. 14j7

A RESPECTABLE LADY WOULD LIKE ONE or two children to board; terms reasonable, and best of care assured; references required. Address Mrs. Harvey, Stephens Addition, East Portland. 16j2

ANY ONE KNOWING THE WHEREABOUTS of Allie Ramsey, a boy about 14 years old, who when last heard of left Salem for Portland, will confer a favor by sending word to his mother, DELLA GLADENSTINE, Astoria, Or. 25m1m

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE; MUST BE reasonable, or a position to take charge or teach children. Address Y. Y., care Oregonian. 22m1m

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

A YOUNG MAN WHO IS ABOUT TO VISIT England, Ireland, Scotland, and probably the Continent, will be pleased to transact any private matters and business that may be entrusted to him; best of references. Address Scotia, care Oregonian. 13j2w3

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESMAN in a wholesale stove house or foundry; have had ten years' experience in retail store; can furnish reference. Address Experience, care Oregonian. 13jt3

ANY ONE WISHING AN INDUSTRIOUS young man as clerk let him address Business, care Oregonian. Best city references. 15jtf

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF UNLIMited experience, a position as saleslady and glove-fitter; first-class references given. Address B. M. W., Soda Springs, Idaho. 15j4

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—ACTIVE AGENTS FOR OUR CELEbrated photo copies. PACIFIC PORTRAIT CO., 1221 Market st., San Francisco, California. 23m1m

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE—LOST, JUNE 7—A NOTE OF $59 GIVEN by W. J. Johnson and D. C. Hoyt, payable Sept. 1, 1888, in favor of Ezra Johnson. All persons are hereby notified not to negotiate for the same. 17j3 EZRA JOHNSON, Albina, Or.

STRAYED—FROM HOG RANCH, NEAR RED House—Two horses, one brown and one black; brown horse has the hair on his tail bobbed off, and black one is affected with string-halt. Finder return to Yuen Wa Co., Second and Alder streets. 14j4

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE HOUSE AND LOT AT Seaview, W. T. (on the beach near Ilwaco). Address P. O. Box 679. 16j3

7 ACRES ON HAWTHORNE AVENUE, ALL improved; young orchard, 2 story house, good barn; running water; price $7000. W. G. JENNE & BRO., 68 Washington street. 16j-tf

$7000—SPLENDID ¼ BLOCK ON THIRD ST., East Portland, brick buildings adjoining. Will bring $10,000 in less than six months. PACIFIC LAND CO., J. T. Flynn, Manager, 46 Washington street, Portland, Or. 16j2

BARGAINS—ANY ONE WANTING GOOD farms conveniently and beautifully located, and on easy terms, will find it greatly to their advantage to confer with A. G. Roberts, at Crowley's Station, Oregon. Also good grain business and warehouse property. 27m1m

RANCH 960 ACRES, ALL MEADOW LAND except 60, well watered and fenced, three wires; small house and stable, etc.; 2½ miles from school and store; 640 acres deeded, $5 an acre. 320 will be relinquished for price of improvements, $800. E. MAUDE, Silver Lake, Lake Co., Oregon. 8j16

FOR SALE—$100—LOTS IN CLOVERDALE, ON installments. These lots are on the Vancouver motor line, which is now building; they are only one-half mile north of Albina Homestead, and are very cheap and desirable, being all clear and in a high state of cultivation. JOHN M. PITTENGER, Albina, Or.

FARM FOR SALE—95 ACRES OF LAND; about 15 acres high land, balance beaver dam; 16 acres cleared, with two story log house 27x19, a kitchen 20x18, and a barn 30x27, with shed; 1½ miles from schoolhouse; is situated at Silver Lake, W. T., known as Bullock's Creek. From 6 to 8 tons of hay in stock, and a 4-year-old horse, 10 head of cattle and 4 cows to calve. A cheap bargain. Reason for selling, sickness. Cash $1500. R. PLANT, Sightley, Cowlitz Co., W. T.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

SAFE FOR SALE—MEDIUM SIZE WILSHIRE combination Lock Safe. Inquire of GILMAN & CO., 42 First street. 15j3

FOR SALE—SEVEN YOKE OF GOOD OXEN, with all the yokes, chains and fixtures necessary for a perfect logging team, or will sell by single yoke if desired. Jacob Wills, Willsburg, Multnomah Co., Or.

FOR SALE—MAGNIFICENT BEDROOM FURniture, carpets, etc. Prices reasonable. Apply at 48 Ash st. 23m-tf

A FIRE PROOF SAFE FOR SALE—MEDIUM size, late style and in good order, price $90. 1mtf TELFER, STEARNS & CO., 7 Stark st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING ENTERprise. Good profits from small capital. Address A. 3, care Oregonian. 16j2

ATTENTION, HOTEL MEN! THE LEADING hotel in the booming town of Oswego for sale. Inquire at the Portland House, Oswego, Or. 16j7

FOR SALE—BLACKSMITH BUSINESS, WITH tools, small engine, lathe and drill press; good stand, no opposition. Also one acre of land, with house, etc. For particulars address S. T. Harrison, Skipanon, Clatsop Co., Oregon. 15je1m

A GOOD PAYING GROCERY STORE FOR sale on account of ill health. Address S. H., care Oregonian. 14j1m

FOR SALE—VANCOUVER FLOURING MILLS; a good investment. Apply to L. M. HIDDEN, Vancouver, W. T. tf

$2500 PRACTICE FOR SALE IN A THRIVing town in the Willamette valley; $1200 to invest in well improved residence property will secure location and good will; $750 down, balance on easy terms. Address Arts, care Oregonian. 3je1m

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS.

DIXON, BORGESON & CO., 108 AND 110 FRONT street, Portland, Or.

FLY SCREENS THE ONLY PERFECT; best and cheapest. GORDON, carpenter, 18½ Third st., near Taylor. 1s1m

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT AT 86 North Ninth, bet. Stark and B. 12j7

FOR RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, use of bath. 141 Morrison st., cor. Seventh. (8j1m

FOR RENT—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED rooms to respectable parties. 42 Fourth st., cor. of Ash. 20m1m

FOR RENT—FRONT PARLOR, AS BEDROOM to one or two gentlemen; central; $10; or two parlors and bedroom, $25 per month. Address M. J., care Oregonian. 15j3

DESIRABLE FRONT ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping, furnished complete; also a large front room for rent. 133½ Fifth st. 3jtf

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING—Have several applicants. Call at the "Empire," Union block, if you have them to let. 12j-tf

DO YOU WANT A FURNISHED ROOM? CALL at THE EMPIRE, Room 56, Union block, and look over a list of 500 rooms, in all parts of the city.

FOR RENT—A LARGE SUIT OF FURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping; only respectable parties without children need apply, at 301½ Yamhill.

FOR RENT—LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHed front room, facing east; gentlemen only. Mrs. Oswald, 1st and Morrison, over Feldenheimer's. 25-1m

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AIRY FRONT rooms; bay window; bath on same floor. Desirably located; terms moderate. N. W. cor. Eighth and Alder sts. 23m1m

FOR RENT—IN THE STONE BLOCK, FIRST and Market sts., to respectable parties without children. Rooms furnished and unfurnished. 20m-tf

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE AT North Beach, near Stout's Hotel. Inquire at 148 East Park street. 7jtf

FOR RENT—COTTAGE OF FIVE ROOMS AND bath, 370 Ninth street; street car line. Inquire 368 Ninth street. 16jtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE NO. 90 FIFTEENTH ST., bet. E and F. Inquire at the Vienna, cor. Second and Washington sts. 20m-tf

FOR RENT—TWO STORY DWELLING OF 8 rooms; bath and modern improvements and beautiful grounds. Cor. Sixth and B sts. 23m-tf

FOR RENT—HOUSE NO. 230 EIGHTH ST., between Main and Salmon. Apply at FORBES & WHEELER'S, 244 and 246 First street. 14jtf

FOR RENT—TWO HOUSES, NOS. 69 HALL and 312 Clay street, containing 8 rooms each and basement; modern improvements. Inquire FRANK HACHENEY, cor. Corbett and Thomas sts. 16j3

FOR RENT—DWELLING HOUSE COR. 11TH and D streets. (6mtf) GEO. H. WILLIAMS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MRS. REED, SEERESS, CAN BE CONSULTED at 7 North Fourth st. Helps the afflicted; gives charms. Ladies, $1; gentlemen, $2. 13j4

REMOVAL NOTICE—SING LEE, WASHING & Ironing, 46 F st., bet. 2d and 3d; formerly 10 E st., bet. 1st and 2d. All kinds of washing done. 8j1m

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, AND other goods. Advances made and goods transferred. Union Transfer and Storage Co., 30 Ash street. Telephone 65.

MME. NELSON, THE GREAT SEERESS, TELLS past, present and future; consultations on all affairs from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Ladies, $1; gentlemen, $2. 134 Stark st., between 6th and 7th. 8m2m

STORAGE, IN A FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDing, for trunks, furniture, pianos or general merchandise, at usual rates. 48 F street, between Second and Third. (28m1m) H. WATERHOLTER.

REWARD—I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF TEN dollars for the arrest and conviction of any person caught stealing the Daily or Sunday Oregonian south of Alder st. 24m D. J. MOORE, Route Agent.

JOHN THOMPSON & CO. HAVE BEEN APpointed agents for the purchase of rag stock for the Columbia River Paper Co., and are prepared to purchase, for cash, Rags, Burlaps, Manila rope and all other kinds of Paper Stock, Old Iron and Metal of all kinds. 45 and 47 E st., Portland, Oregon. 4mtf

BR. BARK ROSCRANA, CAPTAIN MENMUIR, from Liverpool—Neither the master nor the undersigned consignees of the above-named vessel will be responsible for any debts that may be contracted by the crew. 16j3 MEYER, WILSON & CO., Consignees.

NOTICE—TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: THE logging firm of Curry, Backman & Robinson, doing business at Rocky Point, Multnomah county, has dissolved partnership. The undersigned will not be responsible for any debts contracted by Al Robinson. Collections will be made and all debts paid in future by 16j14 C. CURRY & C. BACKMAN.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED BIDS will be received by the undersigned till the 28th of June, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the erection of a Catholic Church, 50x100 feet, at Salem, Oregon. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of C. A. Robert, architect, 132 State street, Salem. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Rev. J. S. White, Rector, Salem, Marion Co., Oregon. 7j3w

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon will be held at the office of the company, in the city of Portland, Oregon, on Monday, the 18th day of June, 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing directors of said company to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
Portland, Or., May 25, 1888.
25m-td JOSEPH SIMON, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETing of the stockholders of the Pacific Fire Insurance Company will be held on June 26, 1888, at 7:30 o'clock P. M., at the office of B. B. Tuttle, Esq., 157 First st., Portland, Oregon, for the purpose of adopting by-laws, and for the election of such an additional number of directors as may then and there be determined upon, and for such other business as may come before said meeting. Per order of the Board of Directors. (18m-td) C. G. GAMMANS, Sec.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY—ANnual meeting of stockholders—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the by-laws of the company the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oregon Improvement Company will be held at the office of the company in Portland, Oregon, at 12 o'clock M. on Monday, June 18, 1888, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, and for transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting. J. M. FOX, Secretary.
Portland, May 18, 1888. 18m1m

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oregon Iron & Steel Company, for the election of a board of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may regularly come before them, will be held at the office of the company, room 17, third floor Abington building, Portland, Oregon, on June 19, 1888, at 11 A. M.
MARTIN WINCH,
Secretary Oregon Iron and Steel Co.
Portland, May 22, 1888. 23m-td

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mining and Concentrating Company for the election of a board of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company, room 17, third floor Abington building, Portland, Oregon, on June 21, 1888, at 11 o'clock A. M.
MARTIN WINCH,
Secretary B. H. & S. M. & C. CO.
Portland, May 22, 1888. 25m-td

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—NOtice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Willamette Transportation and Locks Company will be held at the office of the company in the city of Portland, Oregon, on Monday, the 18th day of June, 1888, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing directors of said company to serve for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
Portland, Or., May 25, 1888.
25m-td JOSEPH SIMON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

EUGENE W. CLARK, GENERAL LOAN BROker. Money advanced on personal property without removal. Room 7, Portland Savings Bank building, cor. Second and Washington streets. Reference, Merchants' National bank. 19m*

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture and chattels of any description (without removal) or personal note. G. H. DEDMAN, 33 Oak st.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores, 16 N. Front street, Portland, Or.

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PROduce Merchants, Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

H. E. BATTIN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants and Produce Dealers, 130 Front st.

C. CÆSAR & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISSION Merchants, 20 North Front street, Portland, Or.

MASON, EHRMAN & CO., WHOLESALE GROcers and Commission Merchants, Nos. 2 and 4 North Front street, Portland, Or.

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants, agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co., 34 Front street, corner Ash.

J. O'CONNOR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Grocer, dealer in ship stores, garden and grass seeds, foreign and domestic fruits, etc., N. E. corner Front and Alder streets, Portland, Or.

HERMAN METZGER, PURCHASER OF HIDES, Pelts, Furs, Wool and Tallow, and General Commission Merchant, Front street, near Main, Portland, Or. Liberal cash advances on consignments.

MACHINISTS.

TRENKMAN & WOLFF, MACHINISTS, COR. F and Third sts.—Housework, doors, railings, iron shutters, and machinery of all descriptions, planing and moulding tools to order.

SMITH & WATSON IRON WORKS, ROBT. COLlier & Co., Lessees—Building Fronts, Jail Cells, Vault Linings, Cast and Wrought Iron Work of all kinds, Mining Machinery, Saw Mills with improved set works, Casting and Machinery of all kinds, Engines, Boilers, etc.; repairs made promptly. Front and Hall streets, Portland, Oregon. 10mtf

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, corner North Front and D sts., Portland, Oregon.

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROcers and Commission Merchants, 54 and 56 Front street, Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROcers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 46 and 48 Front street, Portland, Or.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

R. SHERLOCK, SADDLERY, HARNESS HARDware, 74 Front st., Portland, Or.

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO., 73 FRONT ST., Importers of Shoe Manufacturers' Goods, Shoe Store Supplies, Blackings, Dressings, Etc.

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES.

FREEBORN & CO., JOBBERS AND RETAILers of wall paper and window shades. The leading wall paper house of the Northwest. New designs constantly arriving. 127 and 129 Third street.

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.

OREGON OIL CLOTHING MANUFACTURING Company, 92 North First street. Factory in McMillan Addition, East Portland.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, ESTABLISHED in 1861, Portland, Or.

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, JUNE 17.

[illegible] of Virginia is not a model [illegible], but now and then he says a forcible thing. Asked what he thought of the nomination of Thurman to the vice-presidency, he replied: "Think? That you have [illegible] a pocket handkerchief."

[illegible] British, eager to get the American market, are taking great courage. The London Daily News, commenting on the account of the St. Louis convention, says: "As there is absence of any serious opposition, the president's re-election may be considered assured."

The Spokane and Palouse branch of the Northern Pacific railroad is now completed and in operation from Marshall, W. T., to [illegible], Idaho, a distance of 104 miles. The branch runs through one of the richest agricultural districts in Washington territory, and it will be only a question of time when it is extended into the Potlatch country.

[illegible] McElrath, who was partner with Horace Greeley in founding the New York Tribune, died on the 8th of June. He was serviceable to the paper in its early struggle for existence. In his biography Greeley says of McElrath: "He was so safe and judicious that the business never gave me any anxiety, and scarcely required of me a thought."

[illegible] Sherman is a better republican [illegible]. He says without hesitation that the nomination of Thurman [illegible] makes his own nomination a necessity. "Ohio," he adds, "is a republican state [illegible] in the republican doctrine of protection to American industry. It will be [illegible] republican nominee on issues [illegible] different from sentiment, or a mere [illegible]."

After seventeen years J. D. Keller, an old [illegible], who committed a murder at Salt Lake City, has been identified with his crime, and will be placed on trial for his life. There is little doubt that the prisoner will be convicted, as it is a remarkable fact that although nearly two decades have passed away all the material witnesses of the crime are yet alive and will be present on the trial.

The sundry civil appropriation bill as reported from the committee to the house yesterday makes quite liberal provision for the northwest coast and for the territory of Alaska. The coast surveys will be carried on now again and some additional expenditures are provided for. One of the most important items to this immediate section is the appropriation for the survey of the Columbia river from the mouth of the Willamette to the Cascades.

Proof of rapid transit from New York to Portland was presented yesterday in a copy of the last edition of the New York Evening Post of Tuesday last. This paper was issued in New York about 5 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, and on Saturday at noon it was in Portland. The time was less than four days, and [illegible] allowance is made for gain of time in coming West. In these days there is nothing much that is marvelous, but this fact [illegible] is at least worth notice.

The dispute as to the boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia is likely to be settled during the next administration [illegible]. An item in the sundry civil bill [illegible] before the house appropriates $20,000 for this purpose, and the general sentiment in both branches of congress appears to be in favor of making this appropriation and having that vexed question settled as quickly as possible. The matter is of especial importance owing to recent mineral discoveries along the boundary line.

A most important water-right case is now pending in the United States circuit court for this district. The suit was brought by Baker county farmers against the Nelson [illegible] Company to restrain the defendant from using the water of certain streams in that county to the alleged detriment of the plaintiffs. The importance of the case is such that Judge Deady has signified his intention of paying a visit to Baker county about the [illegible] of this month, the better to inform himself upon the merits of the controversy by personal observation before rendering a decision.

It seems extraordinary that delegates to the national republican convention should still be clamorous for Blaine. The declination of Blaine amounts to a positive refusal; he has said as distinctly as possible that he does not want the nomination and will not allow the use of his name in convention, and he has gone so far that it would be almost necessary for him, in case the convention should still offer him the nomination, to refuse it with a peremptory impatience. The most undignified thing in the world is to ply and keep plying with solicitations the person who has said plainly that he wants you to let him alone.

The idea of again illuminating Mount Hood with red fire on the night of the Fourth of July has brought about a similar idea in the minds of the patriotic people of Seattle. It is proposed by Prof. Ingraham of that city, and a party of six, to illuminate the peak of Mount Rainier simultaneously with the bursting forth of the red glare on the summit of old Hood. It is quite possible that other parties may be formed to set blazing crowns upon the heads of Mts. Adams and St. Helens. The tasks are arduous, but young hearts and young limbs are ever ready to do deeds that will resound throughout the land, and in times of peace there are few chances to exercise the daring spirit which in our great-grandfathers brought about the liberty over which we now rejoice on the nation's birthday.

The various great mineral belts of this Northwest coast, extending throughout Oregon, Idaho and Washington territories, are all attracting more attention this year than ever before. Rich strikes in the Cœur d'Alene regions have been noticed, together with large investments of capital and the erection of costly machinery for reducing ores; the Salmon river mines are just at present attracting great crowds of prospectors and practical miners seeking investments; the sale of the Cracker creek property in Baker county by the Portland owners to a St. Louis syndicate for an even million, has brought about a genuine awakening in that heretofore quiet section; the Wallowa mines are turning up richer bodies of ore every day; and no farther away than Linn county, quiet farmers have caught the gold fever and are taking their horses to join the stream of prospectors hastening into the Calapooia district, eager to make fortunes rapidly. The growth of this city and state in the next few years is likely to be unparalleled [illegible] by that of Denver and [illegible] in the past decade. The money made in the mines will be spent here by its possessors in securing the [illegible] of life which are to be found only in big towns. The tillers of the soil will find good markets for everything they can produce, and the Willamette valley and the valley of the Columbia will certainly support a most prosperous people.

THE CITY ELECTION.

It is always a pleasing thing to see good and worthy men nominated for office, and therefore the candidacy of Mr. Charles E. Ladd for the mayoralty is attractive. His nomination comes, however, after many persons who held him in high esteem had requested Mr. DeLashmutt to be a candidate and had assisted in bringing him out. Moreover there are those who bear in mind the fact that Mr. DeLashmutt has exhibited a great deal of public spirit and activity in business affairs of deep interest and importance in Portland, and who think therefore that in present circumstances he merits recognition by election to the mayoralty. This can be said without in the least degree detracting from the just worth of Mr. Ladd. In the police commission we think the city would have reason to expect more, in the matter of energy and force, from Mr. George P. Frank than from Mr. Peter Taylor. For the common council in the Second and Third wards Messrs. Farrell and Showers will probably have no considerable opposition. In the First ward the election of Capt. Richard Hoyt would be a positive gain to the efficiency of the city government.

PROLONGING LIFE.

The emperor of Germany is dead; the king of Portugal has made his peace and awaits his end; the king of Denmark cannot long stay; many ominous statements are current about the condition, mental and bodily, of Queen Victoria, and General Sheridan has been for weeks on the verge of life and death.

Life nowadays in stations of eminence or wealth is often prolonged by medical attention and skill, through conditions that were formerly more quickly fatal. Development of means of locomotion enables persons of means to find change of air at the first symptoms of disease; and this alone saves them from many dangers. Rich people nowadays are often on the wing, and deriving benefit from changes of scene and atmosphere. In the old days it was a serious business to travel even two hundred miles. In every way people who are wealthy, or those even in moderate circumstances, take better care of themselves than people did formerly, and thereby live longer.

Extreme care and great skill kept the late emperor of Germany alive a long time, and like care and skill are still keeping General Sheridan alive. On cold utilitarian philosophy it is in doubt whether this is "worth while," but everything is worth while that adds to human knowledge, or softens the feelings, increases tenderness and cultivates "the humanities" among men.

OF PARAMOUNT AND PERMANENT INTEREST.

The publisher of the *North American Review* states that four large editions of the number of that periodical which contained Gladstone's answer to Ingersoll were called for and exhausted in rapid succession. The number of this magazine for the current month contains Ingersoll's reply; and now we have an advertisement by the publisher that, though orders have been received for over 100,000 copies of this number, preparations are fully made for supplying the demand.

The publisher of the *North American Review* says that he finds from experience that nothing he can print sells the magazine so well as articles on religious and theological subjects. The New York *Sun* thinks that "if Ingersoll were as dry and dull a writer as the theological controversialist commonly is, the *North American Review* would not now be selling like a fresh novel by Clark Russell. But no matter how alluring the style, there would not be the present eager demand for Ingersoll's assault upon the religion of the bible, if the public interest in the subject were not deeply stirred at this particular time."

Ingersoll's articles are, indeed, bright and spirited, but we do not think they are attractive to those who have deeply considered the subjects of which they treat. They are superficial; they are not penetrated in the least degree by spiritual insight; they deal with the husks of religion, not with its spirit. The penetrative reader, though he disowns the dogmas of Christianity, finds this fault with Ingersoll, that he does not get into the life of the subject.

The discovery of the publisher of the *North American Review*, that nothing he can print creates so much call for the magazine as theological articles, accords with the experience of the daily press. For instance, no articles ever published by THE OREGONIAN ever attracted more attention than the series that followed the publication of Dr. Farrar's article on eternal punishment some years ago. Any well-written article on a religious subject, if it have any ideas at all in it, published anywhere, is sure to have many readers. Which is as much as to say that religion is the topic of paramount and permanent interest to mankind.

THE FUTURE OF GERMANY.

The late emperor of Germany was a liberal and progressive statesman. His leanings in this direction were shown by his proclamation to the German people upon his own accession; by his removal of Count Gen. Waldersee and a considerable number of officers of the Berlin Junker and court party; by his compelling all ministerial decisions to become the will of a majority of his ministers and not the will alone of Chancellor Bismarck; by his proclamation issued direct to the people of Alsace and Lorraine, and by the good feeling exhibited to Posen, whose people are so bitterly disliked by Bismarck that he was never disposed to approve the extension to them of any mark of imperial favor or good will. This able, amiable, progressive prince is succeeded by a son who is described as having some of the unlovely Hohenzollern traits set forth in Carlyle's account of the tyrannical and brutal old elector of Brandenburg, who used his cane over his son's back and kept him in prison for a time, allowing him little better than a pauper's support. This strong-willed, passionate young man has succeeded to the imperial throne at a time when there is considerable social and civic discontent in Germany. Some of this discontent is justly imputed to the agitation and influence of the radical socialistic party, but much of it grows out of the vast military burdens and the oppressive power of Prussia over the other German states.

Prussia, with its 27,287,800 inhabitants (including Hanover and Schleswig), easily rules the bundesrath, the federal or imperial council, which administers the army, navy, finance, railroads, diplomacy, the government of Alsace and Lorraine and the colonial possessions. In the reichstag Prussia, with little more than half of the empire's population, has over two-thirds of the representation, which stands as follows:

	Deputies.		Deputies.
Prussia	236	Mecklenburg	6
Bavaria	48	Saxe-Weimar	3
Saxony	23	Oldenburg	3
Wurtemburg	17	Ten other states	16
Baden	14	The three free cities	5
Hesse	9	Alsace and Lorraine	15

This division gives to Prussia one deputy for every 115,626. Bavaria has one for every 109,760 inhabitants. Saxony only secures one for every 121,033.

The ten smaller states are grouped, for convenience of space, with sixteen members on a basis of 102,176 inhabitants for each deputy. Of the free towns Lubeck, with 64,301, and Bremen, with 162,216, have one each, while Hamburg has three on a basis of 136,606 residents for each deputy. Alsace and Lorraine secure their fifteen deputies upon the basis of 102,[illegible] inhabitants.

This [illegible] of representation [illegible] within the German empire. Twenty years ago Herr Lasker is reported to have said in a reichstag speech that Prince Bismarck was likely to become the gravedigger of the Hohenzollerns, and the late Emperor Frederick apprehended that serious consequences might some day flow from rigid persistence in Bismarck's "blood and iron" rule. It was but recently that a so-called socialist plot was reported to have been discovered in Berlin. During the funeral ceremonies of Emperor William it was reported that the workmen's quarters were closely guarded and all were compelled to assume some token of mourning and keep very quiet. Granting that the new emperor of Germany is accurately described as a person of arbitrary, tyrannical temper, and that the reported popular discontent with Bismarck's militarism is not exaggerated, what is the present outlook for Germany?

If Bismarck, who is 74 years old, were to die to-morrow, the young emperor might have a stormy sea before him even if he were a wiser and better man than he is described; but as long as Bismarck lives the young emperor, who loves him, will lean on him, and Bismarck will carry him through in peace and honor. Bismarck's fiscal policy and the ultra state socialism he has enacted have made him to a certain degree unpopular, but this feeling is completely overborne by the national gratitude and respect he won by his splendid success in his achievement of German unity. The "imposing authority acquired by the greatness of his achievements" makes Bismarck invincible and impregnable even when his measures of home policy and his absolute temper and methods anger liberal Germans. Germany feels toward Bismarck as the nation used to feel when Grant's statesmanship did not always command approval. When we remembered that he was the winged victory of the Union cause from Donelson to Appomattox, we forgave if we did not forget his errors of judgment and temper. As the inspirer, organizer and executive of German unity, Bismarck is all-powerful in Germany, and as long as he lives he will be the "right arm" of Emperor William the Second as far as foreign and the general direction of internal affairs are concerned. As long as Bismarck lives it will be well with Germany and the young emperor. The policy of Bismarck is peace; he wants peace, while he is ready for war. The very pressure of Russia on one side and France on the other keeps Germany in a state of patriotic apprehension that lifts her above petty criticisms or quarrels with Bismarck; for in event of danger to German unity through war with Russia backed by France, the Fatherland would instinctively turn to Bismarck, and lean on his great arm for support.

Bismarck reluctantly accepts a certain mixture of constitutionalism in the German government, while he bitterly resists any more concessions to it; and yet he is in a large sense indestructibly popular with the patriotic forces of Germany. From his standpoint this great man is a great patriot. He once said that his career had given him small personal satisfaction, made him very few friends, had not added to the happiness of himself, his family or of any one. Some one answered that he had made a great nation happy.

"Yes," he replied, "but how many other nations have I rendered unhappy? But for me three great wars would never have taken place; 80,000 men would not have been killed in battle; fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters and wives would not have been plunged into misery. I have settled all that with my conscience and with my Creator, but I have reaped very little, if any, happiness from all that I have done; the only thing it has yielded me are various anxieties and griefs."

While this great man survives and holds the helm there will be no fear for Germany, but when he dies, and he is an invalid, what then? The imposing authority of his unique, exceptional personality as a patriot and statesman who has made Germany proud and comparatively happy, will expire with him; his policy is like the bow of Ulysses,—no lesser man can bend it to successful action, and therefore when Bismarck dies the young emperor will be severely tested. He cares for nobody but Bismarck; he believes in nobody after Bismarck but himself. Then, and not till then, need the future of Germany excite anxious speculation in Europe. As long as Bismarck lives there will be peace, because he does not want war, but when he dies, Emperor William the Second might want war, and a great soldier monarch with two millions of splendid troops at his back can generally find war if he seeks it. Suppose he seeks it and finds it, then what? Suppose his people, no longer awed by the vast patriotic figure of Bismarck, quarrel with him, then what?

BUSINESS ITEMS.

THICK AND THIN COVERING.

"Men who cover themselves with glory," says the "Boston Post," "sometimes find that they are, after all, very thinly clad." An exception is to be noted in the case of Dr. Tutt, of world-wide fame as the discoverer of that marvellous remedial agent, his pills. The Doctor's reputation needs no encomium. Aaron Lugadder, of Washington, O., says: "Tutt's Pills are the best in the world for loss of appetite, general debility, dizziness, and weariness." A fact universally admitted.

Through Pullman sleepers and dining cars; also second-class sleepers through to the east via Northern Pacific Railroad. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

HAIR DRESSING

At WASS' HAIR STORE, 83 Yamhill St.

Board by meal, day, week, month, and check. Rider's MAGNOLIA, Holton House.

B. H. SCHWAB & BRO., Leading Printers. Lowest Prices. 5 WASHINGTON ST.

NEW TO-DAY.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO UPSTAIRS WORK and sewing. Apply to 273 Alder st. 17j2

H. H. HILDEBRAND.

Prescription Druggist, 3d and Morrison. Telephone 499. Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

For Stylish Ready-Made Suits or to order, glove fitting, combined with ease and comfort, go to D. Porter & Co.'s, 157 Third st. Suits from $10.

WHITE'S MAP! Now on sale. Call at once if you would secure one. EUGENE D. WHITE. j16tf

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN general housework at Mrs. Koch's private boarding house, 64 Alder st. 17j2*

GIRL WANTED TO ASSIST IN LIGHT housework; one who will go home nights preferred. Call 215 Seventh st. 17j2*

A BARGAIN—ANOTHER INVOICE OF CHOICE French Satteens on sale to-morrow at 10½c per yard. MEIER & FRANK'S. 1t

YOUNG MAN 21 YEARS OF AGE WISHES A position in some business, wholesale preferred; has been in business for 6 years. Address S. Y., care Oregonian. 17j2

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT accountant and book-keeper, a position with either a company or wholesale house in either of the foregoing capacities; is also a good correspondent. A personal interview preferred. Address ALPHA, care Oregonian. 17j3*

FOR SALE—$2100—1½-STORY HOUSE, BRICK basement, cellar, fruit trees, central; two blocks from Fifth street car line. This property is well worth $2500. The owner is about to leave the city. L. A. PATTERSON & CO., Real Estate Agents, Fourth and J sts., East Portland. 17j2

$10 PER ACRE—ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY acres of timber land near narrow gauge railroad; timber will pay price of land. This part of the county is rapidly filling up and this land can be sold at a handsome profit after timber is removed. Also other tracts for sale. Part cash on all. 17j2* A. M. ELKINS, 328 Morrison st.

SIMMONS' RESTAURANT

32 Stark street. First-class Dinners, Clam Chowder Fridays, and anything you wish cooked to order. t*

EAST PORTLAND—SOME VERY desirable lots for sale; also some property so situated that the value will double in two years. Apply to 17j:su:m:w:f* F. V. ANDREWS & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Best located Store in city for retail trade can be secured and fixtures bought cheap by addressing R. M., care Oregonian. 17j2*

NOTICE—All persons indebted to the late firm of Collinson & Alpel are requested to settle their accounts at store, southwest corner Third and Morrison streets. 6j12

NEW PARK THEATER.

J. P. HOWE, Lessee and Manager.

ONE WEEK, commencing Monday, June 18—Matinee Saturday.

The Queen of Comedy

PATTI ROSA.

"THE PIQUANT PEER OF SOUBRETTES,"

SUPPORTED BY HER OWN

Eastern Comedy Company

MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY NIGHTS, the late Fred. Marsden's Great Comedy,

BOB

THURSDAY and FRIDAY NIGHTS,

ZIP

"Grabbe de Chair."

SATURDAY NIGHT,

LOVE AND DUTY.

During the evening Miss Rosa will introduce her famous Banjo Solos, Songs and Dances, which have won for her glorious encomiums from the press and public of the entire country.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The management will present to the child composing the greatest number of English words out of the letters spelling PATTI ROSA Ten Dollars. Only words in standard dictionaries allowed. No plurals allowed. Answers must be presented at the door on entrance to the Theater at the Saturday matinee.

NEW TO-DAY.

TO THE

VOTERS!

FELLOW CITIZENS: If you value good government, and really desire that a change be made in the administration of city affairs, that party rings shall for once take a back seat, and that men unpledged to any party or clique shall be elected to fill the offices in your gift, COME OUT AND VOTE and cast your ballots for the candidates on the citizens' non-partisan ticket. Do not begrudge a little time on this election day from your private business to attend to the all-important matter of securing good government in this fair city, to the end that our laws may be enforced in the interests of honesty and good morals.

E. W. ALLEN, Chairman.

N. K. RANKIN, Sec.

17j2*

CITIZENS' TICKET.

For Mayor,

CHARLES E. LADD.

For Police Commissioner,

....

For Councilmen,

1st Ward..NICHOLAS VERSTEEG.

2d Ward..SYLVESTER FARRELL.

3d Ward..........WM. SHOWERS.

[illegible]

FOR MAYOR,

VAN B. DeLASHMUTT.

FOR POLICE COMMISSIONER,

GEORGE P. FRANK.

FOR COUNCILMEN:

1st Ward, RICHARD HOYT.

2d Ward, S. FARRELL.

3d Ward, WM. SHOWERS.

16j3

REGULAR

DEMOCRATIC CITY TICKET.

For Mayor,

CHARLES E. LADD.

For Police Commissioner,

PETER TAYLOR.

For Councilmen,

1st Ward........J. J. GALLAGHER.

3d Ward........H. B. NICHOLAS.

NEW TO-DAY.

$2500—IMPROVED LOT ON S STREET, near Twenty-second; contains good eight-roomed house, fruit trees, and so forth; $1300 cash, balance on long time. $2700—Improved lot and two cottages on Thirteenth street, between Alder and Morrison; $1500 cash, balance on time. $2700—Fine quarter block on Cricket Grounds, facing east, with grand views of river and surroundings; would make a lovely home; easy terms. A. M. ELKINS, 1t 328 Morrison street.

AGENTS WANTED FOR "SOCIAL DYNAmite," by Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage (the greatest living lecturer and preacher), fully illustrated; this book sells as none other; one agent reports 172 orders in 12 days, another 24 orders in 13 hours, another 23 in 8 hours. The largest report so far is 51 orders in 4 hours. Agent at Tacoma orders 25 second day after receiving his outfit. Arthur E. Whitney, Publisher, 321 Fourteenth st., Oakland, Cal. 17j2d6t

FOR SALE—LEVEL LOTS IN SOUTH PORTland on installments—$12 50, and $12 50 per month after. Note that these are in the city just south of the "Home," and not in a distant suburb. $8000—½ block on South Fourth st.; elegant property. $2250—¼ block on Hood st., facing east; improved street. Apply at Multnomah Real Estate Office, No. 139 First st., upstairs. 17j4

LITTLE MONEY DOES IT TAKE FROM a man's hard earnings, if it is properly used, to secure a HOME. How to do this will be told you free of charge if you will call on F. C. Goudin, 100 Front st., who has for sale some of the choicest lots in SELLWOOD.

MOUNT TABOR—PARTIES DESIRing to make money by buying land in this attractive and increasingly popular neighborhood will do well to obtain particulars of some excellent property for sale at moderate rates and favorable terms. F. V. ANDREWS & CO., 17j:su:m:w:f* 25 Pine street.

A GOOD DINNER AND GOOD DIGESTION make life desirable and happy. You can obtain both by dining at the Lafayette French Restaurant. The French Dinners served there, with bottle of fine claret, are superb. 128 First street (up stairs), between Alder and Washington, Portland. 16j3

PARTNER WANTED IN A WELL established and paying business; a partner with $8000 or $10,000, who is a good accountant and can come well recommended; party well acquainted in the city preferred. Apply to JOHN M. CRESS, 133½ First st. 15j3*

GOOD BUSINESS CHANCE—AGENTS WANTed for Multnomah and adjacent counties to handle some valuable patented articles; quick returns; good profits; no competition. $500 required for exclusive rights; worth double. Apply room 9, Southeast corner Second and Oak streets. 16j2*

COUCH ADDITION—IMPROVED and unimproved lots for sale at fair prices on easy terms; improved lots pay from 8 to 11 per cent. interest, with the value of land rising. Apply to F. V. ANDREWS & CO., 25 Pine street. 17j:su:m:w:f*

TO LOAN—$1400 ON REAL ESTATE, 1 OR 2 years; also for sale, house and corner lot, Stephens addition, $1600; fine corner lot on cricket ground, $1300; 2 houses and 1 lot on Hood street, $3000. J. V. ALLEN, 5½ Washington st., upstairs. 18j2*

WANTED—PARTNER—$1500 TO $2500 WILL buy half interest in a new, genteel, attractive, sure and most profitable cash business in America. Will guarantee to double their money in four months. Address Business Chance, 43½ Morrison st., Room 9. 17j2

WANTED—A FEW PUPILS TO LEARN FREE hand crayon portraiture. Apply at once. J. L. FENNER, MRS. L. C. FENNER. Studio 155 First st., Room 14. 1t

DO YOU WANT YOUR HAIR DRESSed in style? Call at Rosenthal's Hair Dressing Emporium, Fourth st., near Morrison. Work done by first-class artists; satisfaction guaranteed. 6j*tf:w&su

GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE AT THE MIKAdo Millinery Parlors, 101½ Morrison st. A change in business makes this sale a necessity. Come early and get your hats at the lowest prices ever known in Portland. 11j*tf

A PLUMBER OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIence would like to go into the plumbing and tinning business with an experienced tinner; references exchanged. Address Plumber, care Oregonian. 17j3

HOT AIR FURNACES THE BEST in the market. Catalogues and references given at BRIGHAM & WEEKS, 47 First st.

A MAN OF 30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN THE lumber business, a thorough bookkeeper, desires to connect himself with a sound concern of a limited extent. Address P. O. Box 320, Portland. 15j3*

WARM AIR FURNACES AND Steam or Hot Water Heaters, the best in the world. Address H. B. CHASE, 9 Oak street, Portland. 16je*1m

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO RENT—A RARE opportunity to right person. Occupant compelled to leave on account of health. Reference required. Address OCCUPANT, care Oregonian. 16j3

FIREWORKS—LARGEST SUPPLY OF all the latest designs, wholesale and retail. Lowest prices. KWONG SANG WA & CO., 143 Second st., Portland, Or. 9j26*

BOARDING HOUSE, NEWLY FURNISHED—Any person desiring first-class board and rooms will do well to call at Nos. 89 and 91 Seventh and Stark. White cooks employed. 19m*tf

PERMANENT TENANT WANTS AN 8-ROOM house or cottage, with modern conveniences. Address, stating terms and location, S. S. C. B., care Oregonian. 16j3*

GILT WALL PAPERS, 45C. SCHOFIELD & MORGAN, 87 Washington st. 10*tf

500 Lady Agents wanted immediately; also men; grandest money making invention of the age; over million sold. Mrs. H. F. Little, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—BY A MAN WHO IS A THOROUGH mechanic and has fine kit of tools, a position as engineer. Address Box 245, East Portland. 17j3

WANTED—A SITUATION IN AN OFFICE BY a young man of 18; some experience; satisfaction guaranteed. Address B, care Oregonian. 1t

GONE TO ASTORIA—HE HAD A box of Stone's best, and was bound for the city by the sea.

LOST—ON CARS OR FROM FERRY TO HOTEL, small oblong pocket order book. Finder please return to Gilman House, Portland. 1t

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF RATTAN AND Willow Trunks and Hampers of all sizes at the Brush Factory, 76 Morrison street. 13j*1&4

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in family of three adults. Apply at 248 Columbia st., bet. 10 and 12 A. M. 17j3*

DON'T WEAR THE LIFE OF YOUR wife out, but take her once a week at least to the New York.

WANTED—A POSITION BY A LADY STENographer of experience; references are very best. Address E. M., Box 858, City. 12j*tf

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork and take care of two children. Inquire 72 B st., bet. Third and Fourth. 17j2

FOR SALE—A RESTAURANT DOING A GOOD business; fine location. For particulars address L. M., care Oregonian. 17j4

FOR SALE CHEAP—A NICE COTTAGE, FIVE rooms and bath, Grant st., 132. Inquire 8 South Sixth street. 17j3*

KNABE PIANOS—WILEY B. ALLEN'S MUSIC STORE, 211 First street, Portland. 27marsu&w1m

WANTED—YOUNG LADY PIANIST OR ORganist. Address "Music," 43½ Morrison street, Room 9. 17j2

42. 28. [illegible]

TO-MORROW

Ladies' Taffeta Gloves, 6-Button Length, Black and Colored, [illegible]

A Splendid Thing in a ⅞ Percale, Fast Colors, at [illegible]

Cool weather and Dress Goods quite active. We [illegible] as are wanted, and will sell on

To-Morrow Only

1 Line 38-inch English Beige, Plain and Fancy, at [illegible]

1 Line 38-inch All-Wool Suitings, Plain and Checked, at [illegible]

1 Line 40-inch All-Wool French Suitings, at [illegible]

Dress Goods Displayed

—IN—

Washington Street Window.

S. Lipman [illegible]

NEW TO-DAY.

Housekeepers—Attention.

A GREAT DISCOVERY

THE PATENT FIRE-PROOF

[illegible]

Saves Labor,
Saves Time,
Saves Worry,
Saves Money,
Saves Scorching Food,
Saves Scalding.

Nothing Can Burn in It,
No Acid Affects It,
No Heat Affects It.

CHEAP AND DURABLE.

Ask Your Grocer For It.

CHAS. HEGELE & CO.,

Sole Agents for Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

17je:m:t:t:s:s1m

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS.

$7,250—Two of the handsomest building lots in Couch add., enclosed by stone wall. A bargain.

3,150—Two sightly lots on Eighth street, affording a fine view.

3,000—Nice cottage on E street, desirable for residence or as an investment.

3,400—Fine quarter block in Portland Homestead 170x330 feet, commanding a fine view.

1,900—High lot in South Portland, 80x175 feet, with cottage, overlooking the river.

3,500—Lot and two houses on Seventh street, paying 9 per cent. net.

1,600—Two lots near Children's Home.

2,200—Each; two quarter blocks adjoining Goldsmith's addition.

19,000—Desirable business property near R. R. bridge.

26,000—Improved business property near railroad bridge.

5,750—Quarter block, with 10-room house, in East Portland, near street cars.

1,850—Fine quarter block in Stephens addition, on car line.

2,250—Each; two full blocks in Tibbetts addition. Desirable lots in suburbs of East Portland, near line of cars, cheap, on easy terms.

2,500—7½ acres west of Portland; house, bearing orchard; running water, etc.

4,750—Ten acres, finely improved and $2500 house, west of Portland.

1,500—7½ acres, improved, near Mount Tabor.

450—Desirable unimproved lot in Albina.

425—Desirable lot near Fourth st., Albina.

17j*2 DAVIS & DUNLAP, Real Estate Agents, 1½ Morrison st.

HENNELLY, FLYNN & CO.

5 MORRISON STREET.

EAST SIDE.

$1750—10 acres on Section Line road, 4½ miles east of river, with good seven-room hard finished bay window cottage; large and small fruit; fenced and cross-fenced.

$3000—Fine ¼ block on Eighth st., with five-room hard finished cottage; bathroom; city water in house and lawn; plenty fruit and good stable. This is a cheap buy, and will be offered for five days only at these figures.

$3250—High, sightly corner lot, with house, on Fifth street. This is as fine a lot as there is on the car line. 17j3*

—GRAND—

School Picnic

ON SUNDAY, JUNE 17th, 1888,

Under the auspices of the INDEPENDENT GERMAN SCHOOL, at the

GAMBRINUS GARDEN

Admission 50 cents. Ladies and children Free.

GREAT BARGAINS!

HOLLADAY ADDITION

Finest block in the Addition	$4500
3 1-5 lots on Fourteenth and Weidler	1500
3½ lots on Twelfth and Weidler	1600
3 1-5 lots on Sixteenth and Weidler	1200
2 lots on Fourth street	1750

Single lots from $550 upwards.

These are bedrock prices, and will only stand for a few days. STORY & RUSSELL, 16j3* 81 Stark Street.

BASE BALL

Portlands vs Willamettes

Sunday at 3:30 P. M.

Clinton & McCoy's Grounds, East Portland.

GENTLEMEN 50c; LADIES 25c.

Immigrants! Ranchers! Farmers!

Here is an opportunity. We will sell a ranch of 1360 acres in the richest valley in the state, all level, cultivated land, finely watered, never overflowed; suitable for subdivision for colony. We will sell it on very easy terms, or

WE WILL TRADE IT

For approved city or farm land in or near Portland. 16j6* J. FRED CLARK & SONS, 13 Stark st.

FOR SALE.

$4000—¼ block on Ninth st.; centrally located.

$1400—Lot and two-story house on Grant, bet. 4th and 5th streets.

$5100—2 of the best corner lots in Holladay's addition with large fine two-story house.

$500 per acre—36 acres adjoining East Portland.

$200 per acre—19 acres near Albina.

Also some fine lots in Irvington addition at east end of R. R. bridge.

17j2* [illegible]

NEW TO-DAY.

SUNNYSIDE

THE NEAREST AND [illegible] PORTLAND [illegible]

The gaps in the [illegible] Motor Railway between [illegible] bridge and the [illegible] are being rapidly filled [illegible]

The Steam Motors [illegible] few days.

The line will be in [illegible] end of this month.

There will be sixty-two [illegible] each way.

Sunnyside is [illegible] ters of Portland and [illegible] East Portland city limits.

Distance from the [illegible] and one-third miles.

There is certainty of [illegible] advance in prices of [illegible] blocks are now offered.

For maps and prices [illegible]

J. FRED C[illegible]

Sunnyside Land [illegible]

13 Stark [illegible]

EXCELLENT LOCATION [illegible] elegant view. [illegible]

$1050—On Corbett [illegible]

$1000—On Hood [illegible]

I have a [illegible] very desirable [illegible] surpassed; can be [illegible] Building lots on [illegible] Lot on [illegible] Also several houses for sale. For particulars apply to [illegible]

[illegible]

$5500—10 acres [illegible] miles [illegible] dwelling of four rooms [illegible] is on this place and [illegible] tons, 1½ acres corn, [illegible] 2 horses, 2 cows, [illegible] furniture.

$7500—12 acres [illegible] Sandy road, good [illegible] soil of best quality [illegible] lots or acre tracts.

$7000 will buy [illegible] situated near [illegible] high state of cultivation. [illegible] A good 8-room house [illegible]

$3200—9 acres of [illegible] plow, 2½ miles from [illegible] road.

$1500 will buy [illegible] Oregon, on county [illegible] of soil, well watered [illegible] acres cleared, [illegible] hood; about 40 acres [illegible] The best bargain in [illegible]

$2000—357 acres of [illegible] town of Brownsville, [illegible] acres in cultivation [illegible] location for a dairy [illegible]

We have a [illegible] vicinity of East Portland [illegible] large list of farms [illegible] ton Territory. Call on [illegible]

GREITZ, LAMBERT [illegible]

17j2 1117 Fourth [illegible]

Guardian Assurance [illegible]

OF LONDON [illegible]

Established A. D. [illegible]

Paid-up Capital [illegible]

Assets over [illegible]

Having been appointed [illegible] the business of the [illegible] INSURANCE CO[illegible]

I take this means of [illegible] lic generally, to [illegible] INSURANCE [illegible]

Losses [illegible] transact the [illegible] glad to have your [illegible]

Very respectfully [illegible]

HENRY A[illegible]

No. 7 Washington [illegible]

LOOK H[illegible]

I DO HAVE [illegible] [illegible]

The Oregonian.

SUNDAY, JUNE 17.

SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT.

PORTLAND, June 16, 6:40 P. M.

Change in 8 hours.	Ther.	Wind direction.	Rain fall inch	State of Wthr
—.05	63	NW	.00	Cl'dy
—.03	58	Calm	.06	Rain
—.04	54	NE	.00	Cl'dy
—.08	61	NW	.00	Cl'dy
—.04	58	SW	.00	Fair
—.08	56	W	.04	Cl'dy
—.02	60	N	.00	Cl'dy
—.11	66	N	.00	Cl'dy
—.12	66	SW	.12	Cl'dy
—.09	61	NW	.04	Cl'dy

Local Report.

Rel. Hum.	Direc. of Wind	Vloc. of Wind	Rain	Wthr.
88	SE	2		Cl'dy
61	SE	8		Cl'dy
74	NW	2		Cl'dy

[illegible] temperature, 70.0. Minimum temperature [illegible]

[illegible] 13.6 feet.

Dep't from Norml.	Total excess or defic'ncy since 1st of present mo.	Total excess or defic'ncy since Jan. 1, 1888.
0	2	1
—0	2.38	—7.79

TODAY'S WEATHER.

[illegible], June 16.—Indications for the [illegible] hours beginning at 4 A. M., June [illegible] and Washington territory, local [illegible] fresh variable winds; nearly stationary temperature.

PASSENGER LISTS.

OVERLAND.

[illegible]—Passed Heron: P. J. Leby [illegible] and wife, N. F. Gadom, H. F. [illegible], Jerry O'Neil and son Dennis, [illegible] R. Presley and wf, W. Thompson, [illegible] Field Rosenthal, Mrs. N. H. [illegible], R. M. Brown, Mrs. P. C. [illegible] Hawley, Charlie, H. C. Whitmer, A. [illegible], Miss Kelly, Frank Chastrand, [illegible] Chapman, Wm. L. Coburt, [illegible], Mrs. C. M. Barlan and [illegible] John H. Kelsy and wife, Harold [illegible] to Sandwich island, ninety-[illegible]

STEAMER.

[illegible] Oregon sailing from San Francisco [illegible]: S. J. Tollet, C. F. Toy, L. [illegible], N. B. Greenfelder, M. [illegible], Emmerson, Mrs. Baumeister, W. [illegible], Wm. Stanley, C. Mayer, [illegible] J. Lipman, Mrs. A. H. Past, [illegible] Mrs. L. Emmerson and two children, [illegible] Davis and child, Mrs. O. Bulliud, [illegible], Miss A. Marston, Miss A. Gil[illegible], Bughson, Mrs. A. Bloch, Mrs. [illegible] Thomas, D. L. Baumgarter, J. F.

ABOUT PORTLAND.

[illegible] THE MOLALLA.—Friday evening [illegible], who resides near Soda [illegible], Clackamas county, was drowned in [illegible] at Hungate's ford. Voorhees [illegible] by Samuel Engle, and both [illegible] the stream at the ford, the latter [illegible] distance in advance. When [illegible] the stream Engle turned to [illegible] companion, and was very much [illegible] not seeing him. Looking down [illegible] he saw Voorhees floating down [illegible] distance away, on his back. [illegible] down several hundred yards [illegible] upper Molalla bridge, upon [illegible] were working, and just below he [illegible] and did not rise again. No [illegible] are given. The supposition [illegible] Voorhees's horse stumbled and [illegible] the rider into the water. The [illegible] ford is beset with large boulders, and the animal must [illegible] fallen. Engle did not hear [illegible] no intimation of the accident [illegible] happened to turn and observed [illegible] floating away. At latest accounts [illegible] not been recovered. Voorhees [illegible] known throughout Clackamas [illegible] and his death is deeply re[illegible]

[illegible] TO ILLUMINATE.—W. G. Steel, [illegible] charge of the illumination of [illegible] for which the Fourth of July [illegible] appropriated $250, has made up a [illegible] and is making active preparations [illegible] start, which will be made the [illegible] of the month. Considerable speculation [illegible] been indulged in regarding the [illegible] or failure of the illumination. [illegible] generally conceded that the late [illegible] preclude the possibility of a [illegible] atmosphere occasioned by forest fires. [illegible] near the Fourth now for large [illegible] to be kindled, the smoke from [illegible] with the illumination. [illegible] settled, it would seem that the [illegible] is from clouds. At all events [illegible] be taken. Mr. Steel guarantees [illegible] red fire on the summit of the [illegible] burn it.

[illegible] POSSESSION.—J. W. Cook, guardian [illegible] N. Northrop, Courtland J. [illegible] Ella Middleton began suit in [illegible] wards against Clara W. Dickey [illegible] circuit court yesterday for possession [illegible] sixteenths of the west thirty-[illegible] lot 1, block 203, which, he avers, [illegible] the children and is now held by [illegible]. He also brought another suit [illegible] Wangeman for possession [illegible] of the east sixty-five feet [illegible]. The same grounds are set [illegible] complaints.

[illegible] UNION ELECTION.—The officers [illegible] council, No. 82, National [illegible] installed at the last regular [illegible] Wilton, president; J. F. [illegible] vice-president; W. L. Nutting, [illegible] Davenport, ex-president; [illegible] secretary; Wm. A. Jacobs, [illegible]; B. E. Miller, treasurer; [illegible], chaplain; W. A. Wil[illegible] Harold Pilkington, sergeant-[illegible] Hard, doorkeeper. Trustees [illegible], T. B. McDevitt and W.

[illegible] FAIR BUILDING.—The stockholders [illegible] Northern Pacific Industrial Association [illegible] have not paid their assessment [illegible] favor by sending or leaving the [illegible] the secretary, room 3, Dekum's [illegible] paying to the Commercial National [illegible] Oregon National bank, either [illegible] give receipts.

[illegible] MAP.—The elegant, large city [illegible] map published by Eugene D. [illegible] on sale at Mr. White's office. [illegible] limited number only in the second [illegible] those desirous of securing one [illegible] do so at once.

BRIEF MENTION.

[illegible] to-day.

[illegible] bridge.

[illegible] the music hall?

[illegible] opera house?

[illegible] excursion Wednesday, June 20.

[illegible] in that new outfit from Cross-[illegible]

[illegible] strangers and new arrivals in town. [illegible] you have rooms through THE [illegible]

[illegible] San Francisco you will find THE [illegible] at the corner of Market and Geary and [illegible] this out and keep for reference.

[illegible] and picnic of the Cathedral [illegible] taken place to-morrow, is postponed [illegible] announcement of the day will be [illegible]

[illegible] made will not excel the Decker [illegible] Bros' make. These, the A. B. [illegible] pianos on the installment plan at [illegible]. The impression made for the [illegible] is good.

[illegible] PREPONDERANCE OF EVIDENCE.

[illegible] straws show which way [illegible] the testimony given in black and [illegible] the merits of an article, and by [illegible] daily experience is calculated to [illegible] with such subjects, then [illegible] carries more than ordinary [illegible]

[illegible] HOUSE, June 3, 1888.

[illegible] tried a bottle of your Robert[illegible] and find it a most delightful [illegible] beautifying the skin and leaving [illegible] For the future I shall use no other [illegible] sincerely yours,

JEFFREYS LEWIS.

FOR SALE.

[illegible] commonly known as the St. Louis [illegible] on First street, between Taylor [illegible] which is 50x100 feet. This is a [illegible] piece of property. Parties who desire [illegible] or buy it for profitable investment [illegible] call and see L. Zick, at the office [illegible] house, where he can be seen from 9 [illegible] A. M. and 4 to 5 P. M. for full particulars.

[illegible] Worthy [illegible] June 20 [illegible]

THE RAILWAY ELECTIONS.

There is Likely to be No Change in the O. R. & N.

Villard to be President of the Oregon & Transcontinental—Prescott of the Improvement Company.

Mr. Elijah Smith, president of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, arrived here yesterday morning, having made the trip from New York in a little less than four days. He was accompanied by Mr. E. H. Morrison of Walla Walla. They came through the state of Iowa in less than five hours and thirty minutes and made proportionately fast time west of Omaha. Their special had twenty different engines between Chicago and Portland.

It is not easy to get "the inside" of tomorrow's election, because railroad people are not inclined to show their hands until the time comes for voting. From all that can be gathered in reliable circles, the situation is about as follows:

Elijah Smith is here simply to look out for the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company's interests. He feels reasonably certain that there will be no change in the directory and that he will be re-elected president. This means that there will be no deviation from the present policy of the company. Mr. Smith will not be closely identified with the Oregon & Transcontinental and the Oregon Improvement elections.

It is understood that Brayton Ives and Colgate Hoyt are here to represent the interest of Henry Villard and the Northern Pacific in the Transcontinental, and that Villard will undoubtedly be elected president of the Oregon & Transcontinental. Sidney Dillon is now president of the company. There will be almost a complete change in the personnel of the directory, including the local board, as Mr. Villard will scarcely consent to the election of men who will not obey his wishes without question.

Mr. Prescott is here in his own and the Oregon Improvement Company's interests. It is understood that Villard has secured enough proxies to elect Mr. Prescott president of the company, vice Elijah Smith. It is not known whether Mr. Prescott, in case of his election, will reside here or in New York.

In the railway election which takes place Monday the people of Oregon, Washington and Idaho are interested only as to the future of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company. Unless those who are in a position to know the exact status of affairs are mistaken in their calculations, there will not be a material change in the directors, nor in the local management, nor in the present aggressive policy during the coming year. It is possible that by controlling the Oregon & Transcontinental, Villard may eventually get control of the O. R. & N., but those qualified to speak say positively that he can not be in control of the O. R. & N. before June, 1889. By that time the situation will have so changed that while Villard may still want a joint lease, he will probably not insist on a division of territory. All things considered, the people of this country need have no fear of the result of the railway elections.

The Northern Pacific Terminal Company also have an annual election to-morrow. This will be more important than usual. In a very short time trains will be crossing the railway bridge. The Terminal Company own the Couch lake property, and business will demand that buildings be erected for the accommodation of freight and passengers. The matter cannot be put off much longer.

McGINN PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

His Case Continued in the Police Court Till Next Tuesday.

A curious crowd, that was doomed to disappointment, attended the session of the police court yesterday, to listen to the trial of District Attorney Henry E. McGinn, on a charge of assault and battery on Rev. Ezra Haskell, who denounced him in a recent speech at the Mechanics' pavilion. Mr. McGinn put in his appearance shortly after court had convened, while a Chinese case was on trial, and went into Judge Dement's office.

After the disposition of the city cases, Deputy Prosecuting Attorney Sears was instructed by the court to proceed with the state cases.

Mr. McGinn's case was then called, when E. B. Williams stated that he would defend the district attorney, and asked for a continuance until Tuesday, at the same entering a plea of not guilty for his client.

Judge Dement remarked that the defendant was entitled to a continuance inasmuch as no plea had been previously entered, and set the case for Tuesday.

Deputy Sears said that the complaining witness had retained H. H. Northup to assist in the prosecution. He did not desire assistance, he said, but Mr. Haskell had demanded that Mr. Northup be accepted as associate counsel, and so he will act.

It was the general impression that Mr. McGinn intended to plead guilty and would be fined in conformity with the nature of the assault, and his change in tactics created considerable surprise.

BIDS FOR WATER GATES.

The Committee Receive Several Proposals—Contract for Lead Awarded.

Some months since the water committee decided to lay mains in every improved street in Portland, and the contract for the iron pipe was let to the Oregon Iron & Steel Company. Delivery of this pipe will commence soon. It is necessary also to order certain valves and lead, and with this in view, a meeting of the water committee was held yesterday. Bids were received as follows:

R. D. Wood & Co., Philadelphia, four 12-inch body valves, $45 15 each; twelve 10-inch, $34 15 each; eight 8-inch, $23 65 each; twenty-seven 6-inch, $18 40 each; twenty-five 4-inch, $9 99 each; two 12-inch check valves, $66 50 each; two 10-inch, $45 50 each; four 6-inch, $20 85 each.

Pacific Metal Works, lead, $4 49 per 100 lbs. laid down in Portland.

Pancoast & Rogers, Chapman Valve Co., valves, 12-inch, $47 80 each; 10-inch, $35 20 each; 8-inch, $23 13 each; 6-inch, $15 58 each; 4-inch, $10 93 each; 6-inch check valves, $25 34 each; 10-inch, $44 27 each; 12-inch, $67 20 each.

Goldsmith & Loewenberg, lead, $4 63 per 100 lbs. Valves, 12-inch, $46 25 each; 10-inch, $34 15 each; 8-inch, $22 45 each; 6-inch, $15 15 each; 4-inch, $9 75 each; 6-inch check valves, $22 50; 10-inch, $46 50; 12-inch, $65 10. Chapman valves, 12-inch, $47 75; 10-inch, $35 15; 8-inch, $23; 6-inch, $15 59; 4-inch, $10.

J. B. Clow & Co., Chicago, valves $1458 58, lead $80 65 per ton.

Philip Buemer, Ludlow valves, 12-inch, $48; 10-inch, $33; 8-inch, $23 85; 6-inch, $16; 4-inch, $9 45; 12-inch check valves, $56 55; 10-inch, $33 70; 6-inch, $16 40; Gaskell valves, 12-inch, $49 51; 10-inch, $37 23; 8-inch, $27 19; 6-inch, $17 39; 4-inch, $10 77; 12-inch check valve, $67; 10-inch, $45; 6-inch, $27.

John Barrott, Kennedy gates, $1808 25; check valves, 12-inch, $59 67; 10-inch, $38 61; 6-inch, $11 60; lead, $4 54 per 100 pounds.

The bid of Pacific Metal Works for lead was accepted. The bids on valves and gates were referred to the superintendent for tabulation.

Adjourned to meet next Tuesday.

LOCAL NOTES.

To-night last performance great Reilly & Woods' show.

Marriage licenses were granted yesterday for J. M. Wall and Ada E. Roork, M. Riley and Lizzie Fanning, A. B. Cox and Euphemia A. Johnson.

The delegates to the thirty-eight annual communication of the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M., began returning home yesterday. The session ended Friday.

Frank Clarno and James Flower were thrown from their buggy on Eleventh and G streets last evening and were bruised somewhat, but not severely. The vehicle was smashed.

Johnny Humble jumped off the Telephone just after passing Waterford yesterday afternoon. He came near drowning, just sinking when he was rescued. He was crazy from the effects of opium.

Declarations of intention of becoming citizens were filed with the county clerk yesterday by John Enson and Arthur A. Bowen, natives of Great Britain, and John Schmidt, a native of Germany.

While workmen were engaged in finishing the ceiling of the new room of the Portland Savings bank Friday afternoon the scaffolding gave way, precipitating several men to the floor, a distance of fourteen feet or more. The most seriously injured was Geo. [illegible] [illegible] who received a very severe sprain of the left ankle which will lay him up for some time. The others escaped with slight bruises.

James Ripperton, arrested on election day and charged with bribery, was examined before United States Commissioner Deady yesterday and bound over in the sum of $500 to appear before the grand jury.

Walk or drive to Sunnyside to-day. A quarter of a mile beyond Lone Fir cemetery on the base line road. See for yourself that the motor car line is no delusion. There will be people there to show you the property.

In the criminal court yesterday morning, the trials of Charles Meyers and James Clarke, indicted for larceny in the store of Leon Swett, were set for Tuesday. Dr. Wm. Eisen, indicted for criminally libeling Rev. C. J. Larsen, entered a plea of not guilty. His trial was set for July 10.

No through trains arrived here yesterday on the Oregon & California railroad owing to the heavy washouts. A made-up train arrived here last evening from Sissons. The through train which should arrive here this forenoon at 10:30 o'clock will not be due here until this evening about 8:30.

Three Chinese women, answering to the names of Len Gow, Fung Ling and May Chung, were arraigned in the police court yesterday on a charge of assault. Their alleged victim was a well-built, brawny Chinaman who seemed powerful enough to fight a whole army of women such as he accused of being his assailants. Without listening to any of the testimony in the case Judge Dement discharged the women, remarking that the charge made against them smacked of a contemptible Chinese job.

CHURCH NOTICES.

St. Matthew's Episcopal Mission, corner First and Caruthers streets—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

Trinity Church, corner of Sixth and Oak streets—Sunday services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday school at 10 A. M.

St. Stephen's Chapel, corner of Fifth and Jefferson streets.—Divine service will be held in the chapel on Sunday at 11 A. M. Sunday school at 10 A. M. Seats free.

St. John's Presbyterian Church, corner Sixteenth and M streets—Rev. J. V. Milligan, pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday school 9:45 A. M.

Unitarian Church, corner Yamhill and Seventh streets, T. L. Eliot, minister.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The public and strangers visiting the city are cordially invited.

First Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Third streets—Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Morning service at 11 A. M. and evening service at 8 P. M. Preaching morning and evening by Rev. A. L. Lindsley, D. D.

Calvary Presbyterian Church, corner Ninth and Clay streets.—Pastor, Rev. Warren H. Landon, D. D. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sabbath-school services at 12:15. Services of the Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:45. All are cordially invited.

First Congregational Church, corner of Second and Jefferson streets, Rev T. E. Clapp, pastor—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Bible study at 12:20 P. M. Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:45 P. M. Evening service at 7:45 P. M. Strangers and commercial travelers welcome.

Second Baptist church, corner of Second and Meade streets—Preaching morning and evening at the usual hour by Rev. D. Heagle, late of Princeton, Ill. Children's day exercises immediately following the morning service. You are cordially invited.

Advent Christian Mission (not Seventh Day)—Services at 92 Sixth street, between Stark and Oak. Preaching on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by Elder T. Howells of San Francisco. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Seats free; no collections; all are invited.

Mariners' Church, bethel service—On Sabbath morning Rev. R. Gilpin, chaplain, will preach at 11 and in the evening at 7:45 o'clock. At 3 in the afternoon Chaplain Gilpin will preach on board the ship Braimar of Glasgow at Mersey dock, bethel flag on on the main. Friday evening service in the bethel at 7:45.

Grace Methodist Episcopal church, corner Taylor and Eleventh streets, Ross C. Houghton, D. D. pastor—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject: "The Eleventh Commandment." Evening subject: "The Brotherhood of Man." Sunday school at 12:30 P. M. Prayer service Thursday evening 7:30. Seats free. Ushers in attendance.

Mizpah Presbyterian church, Tibbets addition; Rev. Wm. Morrison, pastor—Public worship at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. every Sunday. Sabbath school at 12:15. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30 P. M. Teachers' meeting on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend these services.

United Presbyterian church, corner Sixth and Montgomery streets—The pastor, Rev. W. W. Logan, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Subject for morning discourse, "Not Ashamed." Evening subject, "The Second Advent." Sunday school at 12:30 and young people's meeting at 7:00. Strangers are welcome at all of the services.

First Baptist church, corner Fourth and Alder streets, Rev. J. Q. A. Henry pastor.—Preaching services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. In the morning the pastor will preach and in the evening Rev. Wayland Hoyt, D. D., of Philadelphia, will occupy the pulpit. Baptism in the evening. Sunday-school at 12:30. All these services are free to the public.

Hall-street M. E. church, corner of Sixth and Hall—Services in the morning conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. W. Kepper, at 11 o'clock. This service will be followed by the baptism of a number of infant children, as a part of the "children's day" celebration. In the evening there will be a "children's day concert," and a collection for Christian education. The church will be elaborately festooned with flowers and birds.

Taylor-street Methodist Episcopal church—Class meeting at 10 o'clock. Children's day services. The children of the church will have exercises at the usual time of the morning service. The ordinance of baptism will be administered to infants and children. Sunday school at 12:30. Young people's meeting at 7 o'clock. The evening service will consist of exercises by the young people, music, and an educational address by the pastor. Everybody will be welcome.

EAST SIDE PULPITS.

The East Portland Spiritual Society meets every Sunday afternoon in Buckman's hall, on Fourth and H streets.

Advent Church, corner of G and Tenth streets, Elder C. H. Boyd—Morning and evening services at the usual hours.

Sellwood M. E. Church, Rev. G. M. Pierce, pastor—Sunday school at 10 A. M. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

St. Francis' Church, J and Eleventh streets—Mass at 8 and 10:30 A. M. Sunday school at 2 P. M. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock.

St. David's Episcopal Church, Rev. John W. Sellwood, rector—Regular services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by Rev. Dyer, of Los Angeles. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.

First Methodist Church, corner of Ninth and I streets, Rev. I. D. Driver pastor—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

First Presbyterian Church of Albina, Rev W. O. Forbes pastor—Services will be held at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., conducted by the pastor. Sunday school at 12:15.

Adams-street M. E. Church, corner Tenth and Adams streets, Rev. G. M. Pierce, pastor—Sunday school at 2:30 P. M.; preaching at 3:30 P. M. and 8 P. M. General prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M.

Albina M. E. Church, Rev. G. M. Pierce, pastor—Services in the new Scandinavian M. E. church, corner Russell street and Tompkins avenue. Sunday school 3 P. M. Preaching at 4 P. M. by Rev. Kummer, of Taylor-street M. E. church. General prayer meeting Tuesday at 8 P. M.

First Presbyterian Church, corner of Ninth and J streets, Rev. D. O. Ghormly pastor.—Divine service on Sabbath at 11 A. M. Sabbath school at 12:30 P. M. Young people's society of Christian endeavor at 6:45 P. M. Service of praise at 7:45 P. M. All are cordially invited.

First Baptist Church, corner Seventh and G streets, Rev. Geo. W. Hill, pastor—Sunday morning service at 11 A. M., and in the evening the pastor will deliver the second lecture in the regular course, entitled, "Discouraged Fools."

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Wednesday, June 20,

is the excursion to Multnomah Falls for the benefit of the Baby Home.

"Man and Woman." An interesting letter on this subject will be given by the Rev. Horatio Stebbins of San Francisco next Friday evening, at the Unitarian church. Don't fail to hear it.

TWO CITY CONVENTIONS.

The "Citizens" and Democrats Nominate Chas. E. Ladd for Mayor.

Peter Taylor the Democratic Candidate for Police Commissioner—No Opposition to Farrell—Gallagher will Run.

"CITIZEN'S" TICKET.

Mayor	CHARLES E. LADD.
Police Commissioner	
Councilmen	First ward, N. VERSTEEG.
	Second ward, S. FARRELL.
	Third ward

A meeting was held yesterday morning in Judge Stearns's courtroom, the purpose being to place in nomination a citizens' ticket. After a few preliminaries E. W. Allen was nominated permanent chairman, and E. Quackenbush secretary.

Chairman Allen then briefly stated the object of the meeting, the substance of which was that it signified the purification of the present municipal administration.

On motion the convention then proceeded to make nominations.

J. L. Atkinson nominated Charles E. Ladd for mayor, and Mr. Ladd was declared the unanimous choice of the convention.

Joseph E. Smith, the well-known contractor, was unanimously nominated for police commissioner. Subsequently, however, Mr. Smith declined to be a candidate.

Dr. Brown then placed in nomination for councilman of the First ward N. Versteeg, and there being no opposition he became the nominee of the convention.

Mr. Atkinson moved that the convention indorse S. Farrell as councilman for the Second ward.

E. L. Morgan said: "I want to know if Mr. Farrell is not connected with the political ring of this city. If he is I would not vote for him; I would rather stay at home. I would not vote for my brother if he belonged to the ring."

A call was then made for Mr. Farrell to explain himself, which the gentleman did. He said: "All I have got to say is that I don't belong to any ring, and never did." [Great applause.] This resulted in Mr. Farrell receiving the endorsement of the citizens.

J. L. Atkinson's motion to endorse Wm. Showers for councilman of the Third ward was also carried.

Morgan moved that the nominating committee maintain its organization until next election. To this motion there was opposition, on the ground that the committee was not a political party, and did not wish to perpetuate itself. Morgan then withdrew his motion.

T. A. Woods moved that the chair appoint a committee of nine, three from each ward, to assume executive control of the reform movement, and that the appointments be made after the adjournment of the convention, to which the chair objected at first, but the motion seemed to prevail.

Upon motion of Dr. J. H. Kessler the chair appointed J. L. Atkinson, P. J. Mann and Dr. Brown to confer with Messrs. Ladd, Smith and Versteeg concerning the acceptance of their respective nominations.

A motion was also made that the above committee be empowered to fill any vacancies which might result owing to declinations of nominations. This motion was lost.

The convention then adjourned until 1 o'clock P. M.

At 1:15 o'clock the convention reconvened, and Mr. Atkinson, chairman of the committee of three, reported that Mr. Ladd, after consulting with his friends, accepted the nomination.

Up to that hour nothing had been heard from Joseph Smith as to his acceptance or declination, so the committee concluded to take no further action at that time.

Mr. Versteeg's friends assured the committee that that gentleman would certainly accept the nomination.

The chairman then appointed the following gentlemen to act as a committee of arrangements, after which the convention adjourned *sine die*:

First ward, Peter Shulderman, John Davis and N. K. Rankin; Second ward, D. W. Wakefield, C. L. Fury and Henry Hicks; Third ward, P. J. Mann, G. H. Chance and F. A. Insley.

The citizens' committee then adjourned.

DEMOCRATIC CITY TICKET.

Mayor	CHARLES E. LADD.
Police Commissioner	PETER TAYLOR.
Councilmen	1st ward, J. J. GALLAGHER.
	2d ward, NO NOMINATION.
	3d ward, H. B. NICHOLAS.

Yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock the democratic city convention met at the courthouse to place in nomination a mayor, police commissioner and three councilmen.

The convention was called to order by Cecil Holcomb, who stated the first thing in order would be the election of a permanent chairman.

Charles E. Sitton was placed in nomination, but declined. He nominated Cecil Holcomb.

Peter Taylor was also placed in nomination. That gentleman thanked the convention for the proffered offer, but respectfully declined. He remarked *en passant* that he had hardly yet caught his breath since the last election. He really would have to decline.

Charles DeFrance was next placed in nomination, but declined the honor. Cecil Holcomb then remarked that if everybody proposed to decline serving, he would decline too.

J. G. Chapman then placed in nomination E. Mendenhall, who did not decline and was elected.

Mr. Mendenhall, on taking the chair, thanked the convention. He said he hoped the convention would act in harmony and would place in nomination a ticket which which would not only be acceptable to the democrats, but which would be acceptable to all the voters of the city of Portland.

C. R. Holcomb placed in nomination Chas. DeFrance for secretary, who was elected.

At this juncture Thos. Gale, one of ten delegates from the Third ward, arose and desired to know if Holcomb was a delegate of the convention. Holcomb said: "I will state for the information of the gentleman that I hold a proxy. I do not know whether the gentleman (Mr. Gale) himself is a delegate. There has been no permanent organization yet, and we do not know who are delegates, and who may be entitled to vote."

Mr. Gale seemed disposed to appeal the matter, but the chairman stated that there had been no permanent organization yet and it could not be told who were delegates there.

Dr. Henry Hicks moved that the chair appoint a committee of three on credentials and a committee of three on permanent organization and order of business.

The motion prevailed and the chair appointed the following committee on credentials: John Welch, J. G. Chapman and M. Koshland.

On permanent organization and order of business the following committee was appointed: Henry Hicks, Peter Taylor and John Finnerty.

A recess of ten minutes was taken to enable the committees to prepare reports.

On reassembling the committee on credentials submitted the following report, which was adopted:

Your committee on credentials beg leave to report that the following delegates are found to be entitled to seats in this convention:

First Ward—M. Koshland, R. Lemon, Chas. DeFrance, Joe Bergman, Geo. L. Curry by John Finnerty, proxy, Chas. Foster, John Finnerty, P. Reilley by C. R. Holcomb, proxy, H. Waterholter.

Second Ward—Dr. Henry Hicks, J. C. Welch, E. Meyer by J. N. Teal, proxy, J. E. Davis by G. E. Cox, proxy, Wm. Blodgett, C. E. Sitton, G. Weister by W. A. Gatens, proxy, F. Jones.

Third Ward—Peter Taylor, A. T. Smith, R. Mendenhall, Thos. Duffy, Eli Morrill by J. N. Teal, proxy, Thomas Gale, J. G. Chapman.

Dr. Hicks, on behalf of the committee on permanent organization and order of business, submitted the following verbal report: The committee recommend that the temporary officers be chosen the permanent officers of the convention; that the committee recommend that nominations be made in the following order: Mayor, three councilmen and a police commissioner; also that there shall be two members of the city central committee from each ward; that the delegates from each ward shall select their nominee for the council and present the same to the convention, and shall also select the two members who are to serve on the city central committee. The convention, it was recommended, should elect the chairman.

Mr. Holcomb moved to amend that portion of the report relating to the selection of the city central committee as follows: That the convention should elect one member at large, which would increase the membership of the committee to seven, and that the central committee should select its own chairman. This, he urged, would enable the chairman to co-operate with more harmony than if chosen by the convention. The committee, he thought, should be allowed to select the person who should be chairman.

However, the amendment was almost unanimously voted down, and the original report as offered by Dr. Hicks adopted.

Nominations for mayor were announced to be in order. Jos. N. Teal placed in nomination Charles E. Ladd. The mention of Mr. Ladd's name elicited loud applause. Holcomb moved that the rules be suspended and that Mr. Ladd be nominated by acclamation. This motion was carried amid applause and cheers.

"I have the pleasure of announcing," said the chairman, "that Mr. Charles E. Ladd will be our standard-bearer, and he will be the next mayor of the city of Portland, too," enthusiastically exclaimed the old gentleman.

A recess of ten minutes was taken to enable the several ward delegations to make nominations for councilmen and select members of the city committee.

At the end of that time the convention was called to order, when the delegations presented the following names:

First Ward—James Gallagher, councilman; members of the city central committee, R. Lemon, M. Koshland.

Second Ward—No nomination made for councilman; for members of the committee, John Welch and Dr. Henry Hicks.

Third Ward—Councilman, H. B. Nicholas; members of the committee, Thomas Duffy and J. G. Chapman.

Dr. Hicks placed in nomination for police commissioner Joseph Smith. Thos. Gale placed in nomination Peter Taylor.

Some feeling was displayed on the part of Gale at the nomination of Smith, and he was preparing to make a regular set speech on the matter, when it was announced to the convention that Mr. Smith had positively declined the nomination at the hands of the citizens' convention.

Here Mr. Taylor arose amidst considerable noise and confusion and said he simply wished to say that he had known Mr. Smith a long time; that he was a good friend of his. "If I thought," said Mr. Taylor, "that Mr. Smith would run for police commissioner, I would not permit my name to be used before the convention."

Mr. Holcomb here interrupted and said: "I am authority for the statement that Mr. Smith will not be a candidate for police commissioner. I can say emphatically to this convention that he will not run, for he has just sent me word to that effect."

This announcement caused some enthusiasm and both Taylor and Holcomb resumed their seats after looking in a way that plainly said, "Now that does settle the question."

Holcomb said: "I desire to place in nomination for police commissioner Dr. Henry Hicks." This announcement seemed to cause a momentary surprise in the Peter Taylor camp, and called forth a ripple of feeble enthusiasm.

"Prepare your ballots, gentlemen," said Chairman Mendenhall. "I appoint Mr. Gale and Mr. Holcomb tellers."

For the next few minutes there was heard a confused rattling of paper and chaotic whisperings. Calling the roll of delegates followed and the harvest of ballots was garnered. A canvass of the votes showed the following result: Taylor 15, Hicks 7.

Amidst applause, Hicks moved to make the nomination of Mr. Taylor unanimous, which was carried.

J. G. Chapman moved, and it was carried, that the city central committee be authorized to fill any vacancies which should occur by reason of any one or more of the nominees declining.

Charles DeFrance was placed in nomination for the chairmanship of the city committee and unanimously elected.

The thanks of the convention were tendered to the president and secretary for their efficient services.

After the convention adjourned, three rousing cheers and a "tiger" were given for the ticket.

EAST SIDE NOTES.

G. J. Gruner has secured the contract for building the two fire cisterns, the price being $900.

The graduating class were tendered a reception at the residence of Prof. Wetzell last night.

The council will meet Monday, the principal business being the canvassing of the election returns.

Rev. George Hill of the Baptist church will deliver a lecture this evening on "Discouraged Fools," the second in the regular series.

The street car line on N street has reached the Sunnyside, it only remaining to put down a little more track and ballast the same.

At the request of many citizens J. W. Riner has consented to become an independent candidate for the office of city marshal of East Portland.

Geo. W. Shaver, who was nominated for councilman from the First ward by the democratic convention, has declined to run. It is not known whether the vacancy on the ticket will be filled or not.

McKeen Bros. have had removed the old school building that stood on the old block on J street, between Tenth and Eleventh, to the corner of Twelfth and J, where it will be converted into a residence. This is the oldest schoolhouse on the east side, but has now given place to the commodious edifices.

Last Sunday morning a horse was left in front of the Riverside hotel, where it remained until it was taken to Logan's stables. No one has yet called for the animal, which is strange when it is considered he is a valuable horse. It would seem that the horse had been stolen, and had been left where it was found when it had served the purpose of the thief.

Peter Willer, a laborer, had his left foot crushed yesterday on the embankment in Sullivan's gulch. He was employed on the gravel train that runs out on the embankment from the steam shovel. He caught his foot underneath the gravel box in some way and the bone was very badly shattered. He was taken across the river to a hospital.

Fourth street bridge has been deviled up once more. A force of men commenced last Friday removing the rubbish and old timbers where the Fifth street bridge across Sullivan's gulch stood. The bridge will be rebuilt on a foundation laid on the bottom of the slough and not on piling, as was the old bridge. It will be double-decked, and will be a much better bridge than if built on piling.

Rev. G. M. Peirce the pastor of the M. E. church at Albina, reports the purchase of a building lot, paid for, located in the most sightly part of the city. The board of trustees has been organized and the intention now is to erect a house of worship with 400 sittings, from one of the plans of the board of church extension. The generous donation of $500 from a Portland lady has enabled the purchase of the lot. She requests that her name be withheld from the public, but the gift has certainly set the church forward several years. The Sunday school attendance now numbers eighty, and the social meetings are all well attended.

FINAL ACCOUNT RENDERED.

The final account of Samuel B. Parrish, administrator of the estate of Anna La Coz, better known as Emma Merlotin, who was murdered December 22, 1885, was filed in the county court yesterday, from which the following epitome is taken:

Receipts	$ 1442 80
Expenditures	1117 30
Balance on hand	$ 325 50

Chief Parrish, in conclusion, reviews the recent proceedings in Judge Stern's court, whereby Joseph La Coz was declared the sole heir of the murdered woman, and asked for the approval of his report, his discharge and the exoneration of his bondsmen.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Z. T. Hatch of Olympia is in the city, and will remain until Wednesday.

Miss Alice Gibson is lying very ill at the residence of her mother on Jefferson street.

Rev. Wayland Hoyt, D. D., of Philadelphia will occupy the pulpit in the First Baptist church this morning.

A NEW REMEDY

For the sick has been discovered in the Puget sound country, made exclusively from roots and barks, and containing no alcohol. Possessing all the virtues of quinine and mercury, with none of their evil qualities, it acts with direct certainty on the liver and blood. This medicine, Moore's Revealed Remedy, is named after the discoverer, Luther L. Moore. Though but eight months on the market, the factory in Seattle is pushed to supply the demand, as every bottle sold advertises its virtues. Experience proves the medicine a positive cure for stomach and bowel disorders [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

We still have full lines of Light Summer Suits in the most desirable patterns, and at the LOWEST PRICES ever offered in the Northwest for reliable all-wool goods.

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As quantity is limited, we advise an early selection of these, decidedly the most popular goods of this season.

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A Stirring Serial of Romantic Adventure,

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Author of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," "Treasure Island," "Kidnapped," Etc.

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CHAPTER V.

NIGHT IN THE WOODS: ALICIA RISINGHAM.

It was almost certain that Sir Daniel had made for the Moat house; but, considering the heavy snow, the lateness of the hour, and the necessity under which he would lie of avoiding the few roads and striking across the woods, it was equally certain that he could not hope to reach it ere the morrow.

There were two courses open to Dick; either to follow in the knight's trail, and, if he were able, to fall upon him that very night in camp, or to strike out a path of his own, and seek to place himself between Sir Daniel and his destination.

Either scheme was open to serious objection, and Dick, who feared to expose Joanna to the hazards of a fight, had not yet decided between them when he reached the borders of the woods.

At this point Sir Daniel had turned a little to the left, and then plunged straight under a grove of very lofty timber. His party had then formed to a narrower front, in order to pass between the trees, and the track was trod proportionally deeper in the snow. The eye followed it under the leafless tracery of the oaks, running direct and narrow; the trees stood over it with knotty joints and the great, uplifted forest of their boughs; there was no sound, whether of man or beast—not so much as the stirring of a robin; and over the field of snow the winter sun lay golden among netted shadows.

"How say ye," asked Dick of one of the men, "to follow straight on, or strike across for Tunstall?"

"Sir Richard," replied the man-at-arms, "I would follow the line until they scatter."

"Ye are doubtless right," returned Dick; "but we came right hastily upon the errand, even as the time commanded. Here are no houses, neither food nor shelter, and by the morrow's dawn we shall know both cold fingers and an empty belly. How say ye, lads? Will ye stand a pinch for expedition's sake, or shall we turn by Holywood and sup with Mother Church? The case being somewhat doubtful, I will drive no man; yet if ye would suffer me to lead you, ye would choose the first."

The men answered, almost with one voice, that they would follow Sir Richard where he would.

And Dick, setting spur to his horse, began once more to go forward.

The snow in the trail had been trodden very hard, and the pursuers had thus a great advantage over the pursued. They pushed on, indeed, at a round trot, two hundred hoofs beating alternately on the dull pavement of the snow, and the jingle of weapons and the snorting of horses raising a warlike noise along the arches of the silent wood.

Presently, the wide slot of the pursued came out upon the high road from Holywood; it was there, for a moment, indistinguishable; and, where it once more plunged into the unbeaten snow upon the farther side, Dick was surprised to see it narrower and lighter trod. Plainly, profiting by the road, Sir Daniel had begun already to scatter his command.

At all hazards, one chance being equal to another, Dick continued to pursue the straight trail; and that, after an hour's riding, in which it led into the very depths of the forest, suddenly split, like a bursting shell, into two dozen others, leading to every point of the compass.

Dick drew bridle in despair. The short winter's day was near an end; the sun, a dull red orange, shorn of rays, swam low among the leafless thickets; the shadows were a mile long upon the snow; the frost bit cruelly at the finger nails, and the breath and steam of the horses mounted in a cloud.

"Well, we are outwitted," Dick confessed. "Strike we for Holywood, after all. It is still nearer us than Tunstall—or should be by the station of the sun."

So they wheeled to their left, turning their backs on the red shield of sun, and made across the country for the abbey. But now times were changed with them; they could no longer spank forth briskly on a path beaten firm by the passage of their foes, and for a goal to which that path itself conducted them. Now they must plough at a dull pace through the encumbering snow, continually pausing to decide their course, continually floundering in drifts. The sun soon left them; the glow of the west decayed; and presently they were wandering in a great shadow of blackness, under frosty stars.

Presently, indeed, the moon would clear the hilltops, and they might resume their march. But till then every random step might carry them wider of their march. There was nothing for it but to camp and wait.

Sentries were posted; a spot of ground was cleared of snow, and after some failures, a good fire blazed in the midst. The men-at-arms sat close about this forest hearth, sharing such provisions as they had, and passing about the flask; and Dick, having collected the most delicate of the rough and scanty fare, brought it to Lord Risingham's niece, where she sat apart from the soldiery against a tree.

She sat upon one horse cloth wrapped in another and stared straight before her at the firelit scene. At the offer of food she started like one wakened from a dream and then silently refused.

"Madam," said Dick, "let me beseech you, punish me not so cruelly. Wherein I have offended you, I know not; I have, indeed, carried you away, but with a friendly violence; I have, indeed, exposed you to the inclemency of the night, but the hurry that lies upon me hath for its end the preservation of another, who is no less frail and no less unfriended than yourself. At least, madam, punish not yourself; and eat, if not for hunger, then for strength."

"I will eat nothing at the hands that slew my kinsman," she replied.

"Dear madam," Dick cried, "I swear to you upon the rood I touched him not."

"Swear to me that he still lives," she returned.

"I will not palter with you," answered Dick, moved by her earnestness. "Pity bids me to wound you. In my heart I do believe him dead."

"And ye ask me to eat!" she cried. "Ay, and they called you 'sir.' Y' have won your spurs by my good kinsman's blood. And had I not been fool and traitor both, and saved you in your enemy's house, ye should have died the death, and he—he that was worth twelve of you—were living."

"I did but my man's best—even as your kinsman did—upon the other party," answered Dick. "Were he still living—as I vow to Heaven I wish it!—he would praise, not blame me."

"Sir Daniel hath told me," she replied. "He marked you at the barricade. Upon you, he saith, their party foundered; it was you that won the battle. Well, then, it was you that killed my good Lord Risingham, as sure as though ye had strangled him. And ye would have me eat with you—and your hands not washed from killing? But Sir Daniel hath sworn your downfall. He 'tis that will avenge me!"

The unfortunate Dick was plunged in gloom. Old Arblaster returned on his mind, and he groaned aloud.

"Do ye hold me so guilty?" he said; "you that defended me—you that are Joanna's friend?"

"What made ye in the battle?" she retorted. "Y' are of no party; y' are but a lad—but legs and body, without government of wit or counsel! Wherefore did ye fight? For the love of hurt, pardy!"

"Nay," cried Dick, "I know not. But as the realm of England goes, if that a poor gentleman fight not upon the one side, perforce he must fight upon the other. He may not stand alone; 'tis not in nature."

"They that have no judgment should not draw the sword," replied the young lady. "Ye that fight but for a hazard, what are ye but a butcher? War is but noble by the cause, and y' have disgraced it."

"Madam," said the miserable Dick, "I do partly see mine error. I have made too much haste; I have been busy before my time. Already I stole a ship—thinking, I do swear it, to do well—and thereby brought about the death of many innocent, and the grief and ruin of a poor old man whose face this very day hath stabbed me like a dagger. And for this morning, I did but design to do myself credit, and get fame to marry with, and behold! I have brought about the death of your dear kinsman that was good to me. And what besides, I know not. For, alas! I may have set York upon the throne, and that may be the worser cause, and may do hurt to England. Oh, madam, I do see my sin. I am unfit for life. I will, for penance sake and to avoid worse evil, once I have finished this adventure, get me to a cloister. I will forswear Joanna and the trade of arms. I will be a friar, and pray for your good kinsman's spirit all my days."

It appeared to Dick, in this extremity of his humiliation and repentance, that the young lady had laughed.

Raising his countenance, he found her looking down upon him in the firelight, with a somewhat peculiar but not unkind expression.

"Madam," he cried, thinking the laughter to have been an illusion of his hearing, but still, from her changed looks, hoping to have touched her heart, "madam, will not this content you? I give up all to undo what I have done amiss; I make heaven certain for Lord Risingham. And all this upon the very day that I have won my spurs, and thought myself the happiest young gentleman on ground."

"O boy," she said—"good boy!"

And then, to the extreme surprise of Dick, she first very tenderly wiped the tears away from his cheeks, and then, as if yielding to a sudden impulse, threw both her arms about his neck, drew up his face, and kissed him. And if he had before suspected her of laughing, this time he felt almost certain that she was on the point of tears. A pitiful bewilderment came over simple-minded Dick.

"But come," she said with great cheerfulness, "you that are a captain, ye must eat. Why sup ye not?"

"Dear Mistress Risingham," replied Dick, "I did but wait first upon my prisoner; but, to say truth, penitence will no longer suffer me to endure the sight of food. I were better to fast, dear lady, and to pray."

"Call me Alicia," she said; "are we not old friends? And now, come, I will eat with you, bit for bit and sup for sup; so if ye eat not, neither will I; but if ye eat hearty, I will dine like a ploughman."

So there and then she fell to; and Dick, who had an excellent stomach, proceeded to bear her company, at first with great reluctance, but gradually as he entered into the spirit, with more vigor and devotion; until, at last, he forgot even to watch his model, and most heartily repaired the expenses of his day of labor and excitement.

"Lion-driver," she said at length, "ye do not admire a maid in a man's jerkin?"

The moon was now up; and they were only waiting to repose the wearied horses. By the moon's light, the still penitent but now well-fed Richard beheld her looking somewhat coquettishly down upon him.

"Madam,——" he stammered, surprised at this new turn in her manners.

"Nay," she interrupted, "it skills not to deny; Joanna hath told me, but come, Sir Lion Driver, look at me—am I so homely—come!"

And she made bright eyes at him.

"Ye are something smallish, indeed," began Dick.

And here again, she interrupted him, this time with a ringing peal of laughter that completed his confusion and surprise.

"Smallish!" she cried. "Nay, now, be honest as ye are bold; I am a dwarf, or little better; but for all that—come, tell me!—for all that, possibly fair to look upon; is it not so?"

"Nay, madam, exceedingly fair," said the distressed knight, pitifully trying to seem easy.

"And a man would be right glad to wed me?" she pursued.

"O, madam, right glad!" agreed Dick.

"Call me Alicia," said she.

"Alicia!" quoth Sir Richard.

"Well, then, lion-driver," she continued, "sith that ye slew my kinsman, and left me without stay, ye owe me, in honor, every reparation; do ye not?"

"I do, madam," said Dick. "Although, upon my heart, I do hold me but partially guilty of that brave knight's blood."

"Would ye evade me?" she cried.

"Madam, not so. I have told you; at your bidding, I will even turn me a monk," said Richard.

"Then, in honor, ye belong to me?" she concluded.

"In honor, madam, I suppose"—began the young man.

"Go to!" she interrupted; "ye are too full of catches. In honor do ye belong to me, till ye have paid the evil?"

"In honor, I do," said Dick.

"Hear, then," she continued; "ye would make but a sad friar, methinks; and since I am to dispose of you at pleasure, I will even take you for my husband. Nay, now, no words!" cried she. "They will avail you nothing. For see how just it is, that you who deprived me of one home should supply me with another. And as for Joanna, she will be the first, believe me, to commend the change; for, after all, as we be dear friends, what matters it with which of us ye wed? Not one whit!"

"Madam," said Dick, "I will go into a cloister, an ye please, to bid me; but to wed with any one in this big world besides Joanna Sedley is what I will consent to neither for man's force nor yet for lady's pleasure. Pardon me if I speak my plain thoughts plainly, but where a maid is very bold a poor man must even be bolder."

"Dick," she said, "ye sweet boy, ye must come and kiss me for that word. Nay, fear not, ye shall kiss my for Joanna; and when we meet, I shall give it back to her, and say I stole it. And as for what ye owe me, why, dear simpleton, methinks ye were not alone in that great battle; and even if York be on the throne, it was not you that set him there. But for a good, sweet, honest heart, Dick, y' are all that; and if I could find it in my soul to envy your Joanna anything, I would even envy her your love."

CHAPTER VI.

NIGHT IN THE WOODS (*concluded*)—DICK AND JOAN.

The horses had by this time finished the small store of provender, and fully breathed from their fatigues. At Dick's command, the fire was smothered in snow; and while his his men got once more wearily to saddle, he himself, remembering, somewhat late, true woodland caution, chose a tall oak and nimbly clambered to the topmost fork. Hence he could look far abroad on the moonlit and snow-paven forest. On the southwest, dark against the horizon, stood those upland, healthy quarters where he and Joan had met with the terrifying misadventure of the leper. And there his eye was caught by a spot of ruddy brightness no bigger than a needle's eye.

He blamed himself sharply for his previous neglect. Were that, as it appeared to be, the shining of Sir Daniel's camp fire, he should long ago have seen and marched for it; above all, he should, for no consideration, have announced his neighborhood by lighting a fire of his own. But now he must no longer squander valuable hours. The direct way to the uplands was about two miles in length; but it was crossed by a very deep, precipitous dingle, impassable to mounted men, and for the sake of speed, it seemed to Dick advisable to desert the horses and attempt the adventure on foot.

Ten men were left to guard the horses; signals were agreed upon by which they communicate in case of need; and Dick set forth at the head of the remainder, Alicia Risingham walking stoutly by his side.

The men had freed themselves of heavy armor, and left behind their lances; and they now marched with a very good spirit in the frozen snow, and under the exhilirating lustre of the moon. The descent into the dingle, where a stream strained sobbing through the snow and ice, was effected with silence and order; and on the further side, being then within a short half mile of where Dick had seen the glimmer of the fire, the party halted to breathe before the attack.

In the vast silence of the wood, the lightest sounds were audible from far; and Alicia, who was keen of hearing, held up her finger warningly and stooped to listen. All followed her example; but besides the groans of the choked brook in the dingle close behind, and the barking of a fox at a distance of many miles among the forest, to Dick's acutest hearkening, not a breath was audible.

"But yet, for sure, I heard the clash of harness," whispered Alicia.

"Madam," returned Dick, who was more afraid of that young lady than of ten stout warriors, "I would not hint ye were mistaken, but it might well have come from either of the gangs."

"It came not thence. It came from westward," she declared.

"It may be what it will," returned Dick; "and it must be as heaven please. Reck we not a jot, but push on the livelier, and put it to the touch. Up, friends—enough breathed."

As they advanced, the snow became more and more trampled with hoof-marks, and it was plain that they were drawing near to the encampment of a considerable force of mounted men. Presently they could see the smoke pouring from among the trees, ruddily colored on its lower edge and scattering bright sparks.

And here, pursuant to Dick's orders, his men began to open out, creeping stealthily in the covert, to surround on every side the camp of their opponents. He himself, placing Alicia in the shelter of a bulky oak, stole straight forth in the direction of the fire.

It appeared as if the night had become still more audibly silent; as if a pin, dropping anywhere between the stars and the snow floor, had sounded loud upon the stillness. Dick held his breath as he proceeded. At last, through an opening of the wood, his eye embraced the scene of the encampment. The fire had been built upon a heathy hummock of the ground, surrounded on three sides by thicket, and it now burned very strong, roaring aloud and brandishing flames. Around it there sat not quite a dozen people, warmly cloaked; but though the neighboring snow was trampled down as by a regiment, Dick looked in vain for any horse. He began to have a terrible misgiving that he was out-maneuvered. At the same time, in a tall man with a steel salet, who was spreading his hands before the blaze, he recognized his old friend and still kindly enemy, Bennet Hatch; and in two others, sitting a little back, he made out, even in their male disguise, Joanna Sedley and Sir Daniel's wife.

"Well," thought he to himself, "even if I lose my horses, let me get my Joanna, and why should I complain?"

And then, from the further side of the encampment, there came a little whistle, announcing that his men had joined, and the investment was complete.

Bennet, at the sound, started to his feet; but ere he had time to spring upon his arms, Dick hailed him.

"Bennet," he said—"Bennet, old friend, yield ye. Ye will but spill men's lives in vain, if ye resist."

"'Tis Master Shelton, by St. Barbary!" cried Hatch. "Yield me? Ye ask much. What force have ye?"

"I tell you, Bennet, ye are both outnumbered and begirt," said Dick. "Cæsar and Charlemagne would cry for quarter. I have two score men at my whistle, and with one shoot of arrows I could answer for you all."

"Master Dick," said Bennet, "it goes against my heart; but I must do my duty. The saints help you!" And therewith he raised a little tucket to his mouth and wound a rousing call.

Then followed a moment of confusion; for while Dick, fearing for the ladies, still hesitated to give the word to shoot, Hatch's little band sprang to their weapons and formed back to back as for a fierce resistance. In the hurry of their change of place, Joanna sprang from her seat and ran like an arrow to her lover's side.

"Here, Dick!" she cried, as she clasped his hand in hers.

But Dick still stood irresolute; he was yet young to the more deplorable necessities of war, and the thought of old Lady Brackley checked the command upon his tongue. His own men became restive. Some of them cried on him by name; others, of their own accord, began to shoot; and at the first discharge poor Bennet bit the dust. Then Dick awoke.

"On!" he cried. "Shoot, boys, and keep to cover. England and York!"

But just then the dull beat of many horses on the snow suddenly arose in the hollow ear of the night, and, with incredible swiftness, drew nearer and swelled louder. At the same time, answering tuckets repeated and repeated Hatch's call.

"Rally, rally!" cried Dick. "Rally upon me! Rally for your lives!"

But his men—afoot, scattered, taken in the hour when they had counted on an easy triumph—began instead to give ground severally, and either stood wavering or dispersed into the thickets. And when the first of the horsemen came charging through the open avenues and fiercely riding their steeds into the underwood, a few stragglers were overthrown or speared among the brush, but the bulk of Dick's command had simply melted at the rumor of their coming.

Dick stood for a moment, bitterly recognizing the fruits of his precipitate and unwise valor. Sir Daniel had seen the fire; he had moved out with his main force, whether to attack his pursuers or to take them in the rear if they should venture the assault. His had been throughout the part of a sagacious captain; Dick's the conduct of an eager boy. And here was the young knight, his sweetheart, indeed, holding him tightly by the hand, but otherwise alone, his whole command of men and horses dispersed in the night and the wide forest, like a paper of pins in a hay barn.

"The saints enlighten me!" he thought. "It is well I was knighted for this morning's matter; this doth me little honor."

And thereupon, still holding Joanna, he began to run.

The silence of the night was now shattered by the shouts of the men of Tunstall, as they galloped hither and thither, hunting fugitives; and Dick broke boldly through the underwood and ran straight before him like a deer. The silver clearness of the moon upon the open snow increased, by contrast, the obscurity of the thickets, and the extreme dispersion of the vanquished led the pursuers into widely divergent paths. Hence, in but a little while, Dick and Joanna paused, in a close covert, and heard the sounds of the pursuit, scattering abroad, indeed, in all directions, but yet fainting already in the distance.

"An' I had but kept a reserve of them together," Dick cried bitterly, I could have turned the tables yet! Well, we live and learn; next time it shall go better by the rood."

"Nay, Dick," said Joanna, "what matters it? Here we are together once again."

He looked at her, and there she was—John Matcham, as of yore, in hose and doublet. But now he knew her; now, even in that ungainly dress, she smiled upon him, bright with love; and his heart was transported with joy.

"Sweetheart," he said, "if ye forgive this blunderer, what care I? Make we direct for Holywood; there lieth your good guardian and my better friend, Lord Foxham. There shall we be wed; and whether poor or wealthy, famous or unknown, what matters it? This day, dear love, I won my spurs; I was commended by great men for my valour; I thought myself the goodliest man of war in all broad England. Then, first, I fell out of my favor with the great; and now have I been well thrashed, and clean lost my soldiers. There was a downfall for conceit! But, dear, I care not—dear, if ye still love me and will wed, I would have my knighthood done away, and mind it not a jot."

"My Dick!" she cried. "And did they knight you?"

"Ay, dear, ye are my lady now," he answered, fondly; "or ye shall, ere noon tomorrow—will ye not?"

"That will I, Dick, with a glad heart," she answered.

"Ay, sir? Methought ye were to be a monk!" said a voice in their ears.

"Alicia!" cried Joanna.

"Even so," replied the young lady, coming forward. "Alicia, whom ye left for dead, and whom your lion driver found and brought to life again, and, by my sooth, made love to, if ye want to know!"

"I'll not believe it," cried Joanna. "Dick!"

"Dick!" mimicked Alicia. "Dick, indeed! Ay, fair sir, and ye desert poor damsels in distress," she continued, turning to the young knight. "Ye leave them planted behind oaks. But they say true—the age of chivalry is dead."

"Madam," cried Dick in despair, "upon my soul I had forgotten you outright. Madam, ye must try to pardon me. Ye see I had new found Joanna!"

"I did not suppose ye had done it o' purpose," she retorted. "But I will be cruelly avenged. I will tell a secret to my Lady Shelton—she that is to be," she added curtseying. "Joanna," she continued, "I believe, upon my soul, your sweetheart is a bold fellow in a fight, but he is, to let me tell you plainly, the softest hearted simpleton in England. Go to—ye may do your pleasure with him. And now, fool children, first kiss me, either one of you, for luck and kindness; and then kiss each other just one minute by the glass, and not one second longer; and then let us all three set forth for Holywood as fast as we can stir; for these woods, methinks, are full of peril and exceeding cold."

"But did my Dick make love to you?" asked Joanna, clinging to her sweetheart's side.

"Nay, fool girl," returned Alicia; "it was I that made not love to him. I offered to marry him, indeed; but he bade me go marry with my likes. These were his words. Nay, that I will say: he is more plain than pleasant. But now, children, for the sake of sense, set forward. Shall we go once more over the dingle, or push straight for Holywood?"

"Why," said Dick, "I would like dearly to get upon a horse; for I have been sore mauled and beaten, one way and another, these last days, and my poor body is one bruise. But how think ye? If the men, upon the alarm of the fighting, had fled away, we should have gone about for nothing. 'Tis but some three short miles to Holywood direct; the bell hath not beat nine; the snow is pretty firm to walk upon, the moon clear; how if you went even as we are?"

"Agreed," cried Alicia, but Joanna only pressed upon Dick's arm.

Forth, then, they went, through open leafless groves and down snow-clad alleys, under the white face of the winter moon; Dick and Joanna walking hand in hand and in a heaven of pleasure; and their light-minded companion, her own bereavements heartily forgotten, followed a pace or two behind, now rallying them upon their silence, and now drawing happy pictures of their future and united lives.

Still, indeed, in the distance of the wood, the riders of Tunstall might be heard urging their pursuit; and from time to time cries or the clash of steel announced the shock of enemies. But in these young folk, bred among the alarms of war, and fresh from such a multiplicity of dangers, neither fear nor pity could be lightly wakened. Content to find the sounds still drawing farther and farther away, they gave up their hearts to the enjoyment of the hour, walking already, as Alicia put it, in a wedding procession; and neither the rude solitude of the forest, nor the cold of the freezing night, had any force to shadow or distract their happiness.

At length, from a rising hill, they looked below them on the dell of Holywood. The great windows of the forest abbey shone with torch and candle; its high pinnacles and spires arose very clear and silent, and the gold rood upon the topmost summit glittered brightly in the moon. All about it, in the open glade, camp-fires were burning, and the ground was thick with huts; and across the midst of the picture the frozen river gleamed.

"By the mass," said Richard, "there are Lord Foxham's fellows still encamped. The messenger hath certainly miscarried. Well, then, so better. We have power at hand to face Sir Daniel."

But if Lord Foxham's men still lay encamped in the long holm at Holywood, it was from a different reason from the one supposed by Dick. They had marched, indeed, for Shoreby, but ere they were half way thither a second messenger met them, and bade them return to their morning's camp, to bar the road against Lancastrian fugitives, and to be so much nearer to the main army of York. For Richard of Gloucester, having finished the battle and stamped out his foes in that district, was already on the march to rejoin his brother; and not long after the return of my Lord Foxham's retainers, Crookback himself drew rein before the abbey door. It was in honor of this august visitor that the windows shone with lights; and at the hour of Dick's arrival with his sweetheart and her friend, the whole ducal party was being entertained in the refectory with the splendor of that powerful and luxurious monastery.

Dick, not quite with his good will, was brought before them. Gloucester, sick with fatigue, sat leaning upon one hand his white and terrifying countenance; Lord Foxham, half recovered from his wound, was in a place of honor on his left.

"How, sir?" asked Richard. "Have ye brought me Sir Daniel's head?"

"My lord duke," replied Dick, stoutly enough, but with a qualm at heart, "I have not even the good fortune to return with my command. I have been, so please your grace, well beaten."

Gloucester looked upon him with a formidable frown.

"I gave you fifty lances,* sir," he said.

"My lord duke, I had but fifty men-at-arms," replied the young knight.

"How is this?" said Gloucester. "He did ask me fifty lances."

"May it please your grace," replied Catesby, smoothly, "for a pursuit we gave him but the horsemen."

"It is well," replied Richard. "Shelton, ye may go."

"Stay!" said Lord Foxham. This young man likewise had a charge from me. It may be he hath better sped. Say, Master Shelton, have ye found the maid?"

"I praise the saints, my lord," said Dick, "she is in this house."

"Is it even so? Well, then, my lord, the duke," resumed Lord Foxham, "with your good will, to-morrow before the army march, I do propose a marriage. This young squire——"

"Young knight," interrupted Catesby.

"Say ye so, Sir William?" cried Lord Foxham.

"I did myself, and for good service, dub him knight," said Gloucester. "He hath twice manfully served me. It is not valour of hands, it is a man's mind of iron, that he lacks. He will not rise, Lord Foxham. 'Tis a fellow that will fight indeed brave y in a mellay, but hath a capon's heart. Howbeit, if he is to marry, marry him in the name of Mary, and be done!"

"Nay, he is a brave lad—I know it," said Lord Foxham. "Content ye, then, Sir Richard. I have compounded this affair with Master Hamley, and to-morrow ye shall wed."

Whereupon Dick judged it prudent to withdraw; but he was not yet clear of the refectory, when a man, but newly alighted at the gate, came running four stairs at a bound, and, brushing through the abbey servants, threw himself on one knee before the duke.

"Victory, my lord," he cried.

And before Dick had got to the chamber set apart for him as Lord Foxham's guest, the troops in the holm were cheering around their fires; for upon that same day, not twenty miles away, a second crushing blow had been dealt to the power of Lancaster.

CHAPTER VII.

DICK'S REVENGE.

The next morning Dick was afoot before the sun, and having dressed himself to the best advantage with the aid of Lord Foxham's baggage, and got good reports of Joan, he set forth on foot to walk away his impatience.

For some while he made rounds among the soldiery, who were getting to arms in the wintry twilight of the dawn and by the red glow of torches; but gradually he strolled further afield, and at length passed clean beyond the outposts, and walked alone in the frozen forest, waiting for the sun.

His thoughts were both quiet and happy. His brief favor with the duke he could not find it in his heart to mourn; with Joan to wife, and my Lord Foxham for a faithful patron, he looked most happily upon the future; and in the past he found but little to regret.

As he thus strolled and pondered, the solemn light of the morning grew more clear, the east was already colored by the sun, and a little scathing wind blew up the frozen snow. He turned to go home; but even as he turned, his eye lit upon a figure behind a tree.

"Stand!" he cried. "Who goes?"

The figure stepped forth and waved its hand like a dumb person. It was arrayed like a pilgrim, the hood lowered over the face, and Dick, in an instant, recognized Sir Daniel.

He strode up to him, drawing his sword; and the knight, putting his hand in his bosom, as if to seize a hidden weapon, steadfastly awaited his approach.

"Well, Dickon," said Sir Daniel, "how is it to be? Do ye make war upon the fallen?"

"I made no war upon your life," replied the lad; "I was your true friend until ye sought for mine; but ye have sought for it greedily."

"Nay—self defence," replied the knight. "And now, boy, the news of this battle, and the presence of yon crooked devil here in mine own wood, have broken me beyond all help. I go to Holywood for sanctuary; thence overseas, with what I can carry, and to begin life again in Burgundy or France."

"Ye may not go to Holywood," said Dick.

"How! May not?" asked the knight.

"Look ye, Sir Daniel, this is my marriage morn," said Dick; "and yon sun that is to rise will make the brightest day that ever shone for me. Your life is forfeit—doubly forfeit, for my father's death and your own practices to meward. But I myself have done amiss; I have brought about men's deaths; and upon this glad day I will be neither judge nor hangman. And ye were the devil, I would not lay a hand on you. And ye were the devil, ye might go where ye will for me. Seek God's forgiveness; mine ye have freely. But to go on to Holwood is different. I carry arms for York, and I will suffer no spy within their lines. Hold it, then, for certain, if ye set one foot before another, I will uplift my voice and call the nearest post to seize you."

"You mock me," said Sir Daniel. "I have no safety out of Holywood."

"I care no more," returned Richard. "I let you go east, west, or south; north I will not. Holywood is shut against you. Go, and seek not to return. For, once ye are gone, I will warn every post about this army, and there will be so shrewd a watch upon all pilgrims that, once again, were ye the very devil, ye would find it ruin to make the essay."

"Ye doom me," said Sir Daniel, gloomily.

"I doom you not," returned Richard. "If it so please you to set your valor against mine, come on; and though I fear it to be disloyal to my party, I will take the challenge openly and fully, fight you with mine own single strength, and call for none to help me. So shall I avenge my father, with a perfect conscience."

"Ay," said Sir Daniel, "y' have a long sword against my dagger."

"I rely upon Heaven only," answered Dick, casting his sword some way behind him on the snow. "Now, if your ill-fate bids you come; and under the pleasure of the Almighty, I make myself bold to feed your bones to foxes."

"I did but try you, Dickon," returned the knight, with an uneasy semblance of a laugh. "I would not spill your blood."

"Go, then, ere it be too late," replied Shelton. "In five minutes I will call the post. I do perceive that I am too long-suffering. Had but our places been reversed, I should have been bound hand and foot some minutes past."

"Well, Dickon, I will go," replied Sir Daniel. "When we next meet, it shall repent you that ye were so harsh."

And with these words, the knight turned and began to move off under the trees. Dick watched him with strangely mingled feelings, as he went, swiftly and warily, and ever and again turning a wicked eye upon the lad who had spared him, and whom he still suspected.

There was upon one side of where he went a thicket, strongly matted with green ivy, and, even in its winter state, impervious to the eye. Herein, all of a sudden, a bow sounded like a note of music. An arrow flew, and with a great, choked cry of agony and anger, the knight of Tunstall threw up his hands and fell forward in the snow.

Dick bounded to his side and raised him. His face desperately worked; his whole body was shaken by contorting spasms.

"Is the arrow black?" he gasped.

"It is black," replied Dick, gravely.

And then, before he could add one word, a desperate seizure of pain shook the wounded man from head to foot, so that his body leaped in Dick's supporting arms, and, with the extremity of that pang, his spirit fled in silence.

The young man laid him back gently on the snow, and prayed for that unprepared and guilty spirit, and as he prayed the sun came up at a bound, and the robins began piping in the ivy.

When he rose to his feet, he found another man upon his knees but a few steps behind him, and, still with uncovered head, he waited until that prayer also should be over. It took long; the man, with his head bowed and his face covered with his hands, prayed like one in a great disorder or distress of mind; and by the bow that lay beside him Dick judged that he was no other than the archer who had laid Sir Daniel low.

At length he also rose and showed the countenance of Ellis Duckworth.

"Richard," he said, very gravely, "I heard you. Ye took the better part and pardoned; I took the worse, and there lies the clay of mine enemy. Pray for me."

And he wrung him by the hand.

"Sir," said Richard, "I will pray for you, indeed; though how I may prevail I wot not. But if ye have so long pursued revenge, and find it now of such a sorry flavour bethink ye, were it not well to pardon others? Hatch—he is dead, poor shrew! I would have spared a better; and for Sir Daniel, here lies his body. But for the priest, if I might anywise prevail, I would have you let him go."

A flash came into the eyes of Ellis Duckworth.

"Nay," he said, "the devil is still strong within me. But be at rest; the Black Arrow flieth nevermore—the fellowship is broken. They that still live shall come to their quiet and ripe end, in Heaven's good time, for me; and for yourself, go where your better fortune calls you, and think no more of Ellis."

CHAPTER VIII.

CONCLUSION.

About 9 o'clock in the morning, Lord Foxham was leading his ward, once more dressed as befitted her sex, and followed by Alicia Risingham, to the church of Holywood, when Richard Crookback, his brow already heavy with cares, crossed their path and paused.

"Is this the maid?" he asked; and when Lord Foxham had replied in the affirmative, 'Minion," he added, "hold up your face until I see its favor."

He looked upon her sourly for a little.

"Ye are fair," he said at last, "and, as they tell me, dowered. How if I offered you a brave marriage, as became your face and parentage?"

"My lord duke," replied Joanna, "may it please your grace, I had rather wed with Sir Richard."

"How so?" he asked, harshly. "Marry but the man I name to you, and he shall be my lord and you my lady before night. For, Sir Richard, let me tell you plainly, he will die Sir Richard."

"I ask no more of heaven, my lord, than but to die Sir Richard's wife," returned Joanna.

"Look at that, my lord," said Gloucester, turning to Lord Foxham. "Here be a pair for you. The lad, when for good services I gave him his choice of my favor, chose but the grace of an old, drunken shipman. I did warn him freely, but he was stout in his besottedness. 'Here dieth your favor,' said I; and he, my lord, with a most assured impertinence, 'Mine be the loss,' quoth he. It shall be so, by the rood!"

"Said he so?" cried Alicia. "Then well said, lion driver!"

"Who is this?" asked the duke.

"A prisoner of Sir Richard's," answered Lord Foxham; "Mistress Alicia Risingham."

"See that she be married to a sure man," said the duke.

"I had thought of my kinsman, Hamley, an it like your grace," returned Lord Foxham. "He hath well served the cause."

"It likes me well," said Richard. "Let them be wedded speedily. Say, fair maid, will you wed?"

"My lord duke," said Alicia, "so as the man is straight"——And there in a perfect consternation, the voice died on her tongue.

"He is straight, my mistress," replied Richard, calmly. "I am the only crookback of my party; we are else passably well shapen. Ladies, and you, my lord," he added, with a sudden change to grave courtesy, "judge me not too churlish if I leave you. A captain, in the time of war, hath not the ordering of his hours."

And with a very handsome salutation he passed on followed by his officers.

"Alack," cried Alicia, "I am shent!"

"Ye know him not," replied Lord Foxham. "It is but a trifle; he hath already clean forgot your words."

"He is, then, the very flower of knighthood," said Alicia.

"Nay, but he mindeth other things," returned Lord Foxham. "Tarry we no more."

In the chancel they found Dick waiting, attended by a few young men, and there, to the solemn music of the church, were he and Joan united. When they came forth again, happy and yet serious, into the frosty air and sunlight, the long files of the army were already winding forward up the road; already the duke of Gloucester's banner was unfolded and began to move from before the abbey in a clump of spears; and behind it, girt by steel-clad knights, the bold, black-hearted and ambitious hunchback moved on towards his brief kingdom and his lasting infamy. But the wedding party turned upon the other side, and sat down with sober merriment to breakfast. The father cellarer attended on their wants, and sat with them at table. Hamley, all jealousy forgotten, began to ply the nowise loth Alicia with courtship. And there, amid the sounding of tuckets and the clash of armored soldiery and horses continually moving forth, Dick and Joan sat side by side, tenderly held hands, and looked, with ever growing affection, in each other's eyes.

Thenceforth the dust and blood of that unruly epoch passed them by. They dwelt apart from alarms in the green forest where their love began.

Two old men in the meanwhile enjoyed pensions in great prosperity and peace, and with perhaps a superfluity of ale and wine, in Tunstall hamlet. One had been all his life a shipman, and continued to the last to lament his man Tom. The other, who had been a bit of everything, turned in the end towards piety, and made a most religious death under the name of Brother Honestus in the abbey. So Lawless had his will, and died a friar.

[THE END.]

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*Technically, the term "lance" included a not quite certain number of foot soldiers attached to the man-at-arms.

THE TYRANNY OF THINGS.

You weep, my Lill, above the page
That tells the "ancient wrong"
Of captives' tears and tyrants' rage,
And weak oppressed by strong.

Your poet knows a sterner thrall,
A harder yoke he sings—
The bondage of the Very Small,
The Tyranny of Things.

And truly ours is hardest fate,
Our lot more hopeless far,
Who scarcely feel our lost estate,
Or know what slaves we are.

Slaves to Life's thousand small demands,
Its toil, its fret, its care;
Slaves to our homes, our goods, our lands,
Slaves to the clothes we wear!

Slaves to the cherished things we fold
In careful closets shut,
The plate we store, the books we hold
Too choice to read—or cut!

Slaves—ah, to what a host of things!
Poor Gullivers to quake
Beneath a web of threads and strings
We know not how to break!

Give place, Oh, 'Tamerlane the Great,'
Sesostris, Ptolemy!
I sing the bond to whose hard weight
Your chains were liberty.

The yoke more strict than despot's thrall,
More stern than rule of kings—
The hardest tyranny of all,
The tyranny of *things!*

—*Robert Trowbridge, in the Century Magazine.*

AT PANOLA.

A STORY OF SOUTHERN LIFE.

AUTHOR OF "COLONEL CARRODINE'S DAUGHTER,"

By Stella Warfield Hance.

"PHEMIE'S BABY," ETC.

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"My darling, I know you must be worn out, I will send Dorine with a glass of wine," and my husband kissed me tenderly, then left me alone with my thoughts.

I had just come with him from the cold North to his warm Southern home, and I longed to stretch out my arms to his children and tell them how I could love them for their dear father's sake; but it was late when the boat stopped at the landing where the willow trees hung their heads till they dipped into the yellow waters of the Mississippi; the old colored driver was dozing on the carriage, for he rubbed his eyes vigorously when my husband called his name, and when I was comfortably ensconced in the roomy, musty smelling vehicle, a feeling of longing for the bright home I had left came surging up in my heart.

"Welcome to Panola!" John said, as we drove in through the wide arched gateway and under the tall trees where the long moss swept against the windows and swayed and nodded in the white moonlight; John had his arm around me, and as the carriage stopped with a jerk he pushed open the door and I looked curiously at the low, rambling structure, built high above the damp earth, which in future I was to call home.

The broad stone steps were cracked and moss-grown, so that I had to lean on my husband's arm to keep from slipping, and I started as the heavy door opened with a creaking noise, and an old, very old, yellow woman, with a face like parchment, courtesyed again and again; I looked beyond, but saw nothing of his two children, and wondered if they would not bid us welcome. I thought I noticed a shade of disappointment pass over John's kindly face, but he said nothing, only looked down in my eyes as we followed the old woman with the light and asked gently, "Will my little bird be happy in my nest—do you think I can make you happy, Ellis?" And I squeezed his big, strong hand silently, and he seemed quite satisfied with that mode of answering.

When he left me alone in that great eerie room where the canopy bed looked in the dim light like a gigantic hearse, and all the corners looked like dark chasms, I felt singularly nervous and almost sprang from my chair as I saw the door swing softly open; but the next moment I felt ashamed of myself, as it was only the yellow old woman, Dorine, with a waiter of things for me. She set it down on the carved rosewood table and brought a wax candle in a silver candelbras, which shed a soft light on the pretty painted china and quaint chased silver dishes. Then as I threw off my bonnet and loosed my furs, for even there in the south the January nights are cold and penetrating, she rested her skinny hands on her hips and her dull, lead-colored eyes fastened themselves eagerly on my face.

"You'se moughty pu'tty, honey, wid all dem yaller curls roun' yo' face. You puts me in min' o' Marse Ing'am Clephane's secon' wife; Marse Ing'am 'uz Marse John's granpaw—dat 'uz long time ago I reckin," and she showed two long fang-like teeth in an unpleasant smile; then she reached out and softly laid her hand on mine, so that a little shiver of disgust passed over me. "Marse John moughty kin' man; I nussed him w'en he uz er baby, but dat don't help yo' none—dem leetle white han's of yo'ne is too much like Madam Clephane's. Ain' yo' nuver heerd dat no Clephane cyarn ma'y twict?" and she bent her head till her eyes were close to mine.

"Why not, Dorine?" I asked, impulsively.

"Case dee's er cuss," she whispered, hissingly, "whut comes on de secon' wife; I'm er gwine ter tell yo' 'bout hit case I'se 'feared ter go ter my grabe wid hit a layin' on my conschunce;" here she paused and listently for a moment while I lifted a glass of wine to my lips, the warm juice of the grape seemed to send strength to my chilled body, and though at first I had shrunk from this hideous old woman, now I leaned back comfortably in my chair and watched her from under my half closed lids; she possessed a strange fascination for me, doubtless because she was so different from our conventional servants in the North, so I said, "Go on!" and she began to talk eagerly, her cracked voice penetrating like a knife.

"Marse John know all 'bout de cuss, but he don' b'lieve in nuttin' like dat, en w'en I axed Miss Sa'ah ter write en baig him ter 'member hit she jes' 'low I mus' ten' ter my own bizness, en dass all I could git out er her. Marse Ing'am Clephane he libbed right hyah in dis room en he 'uz alluz specious en kin' o' kep' hisse'f en nobody dassent come a nigh him 'cepin' Miss Sybil—she 'uz he fus' wife's sister en she sot er heap o' sto' by marster. He kep' he two chillun off at school en Miss Sybil kep' house fur him. Gemmen! she 'uz high! wid her coal-black hyar en dem beeg eyes o' hern, en time en agin I seed her come en stan' by marster en twis' he hyar roun' her finger, den he'd kotch her han' in his'n en hol' hit dah 'thout sayin' er word. Marster's han' 'uz white, like er 'oman's en jes' ez sof' ez er baby's.

"Marse Ing'am done said he 'uz gwine down ter N' y'Orleens en w'en he come back he say he 'uz gwinet breng somepin' fur Miss Sybil; den he laff fit ter kill hisse'f. Marster 'uz moughty pu'tty man w'en he laff, en Miss Sybil she think so too. Well, w'en he come back Miss Sybil she 'uz a pacin' up en down de long gal'ry wid her raid cloak wrapped roun' her en her eyes jes' a shinin' like fire-coals. I seed de cy'age comin' up wid Marse Ing'am in hit en den I seed him holpin' out er leetie lady wid long yaller hyar en beeg brack eyes en marster say sef like:

"'Sybil, dis am my wife, Madam Clephane. Yo' know I promised ter breng yo' home somepin' onusuil.'

"Miss Sybil she get whiter en de mahble steps, but she helt out her han' en say:

"'Yo' air mos' welcome, Madam Clephane.'

"Somehow I knowed Miss Sybil hated de madam, en 'pear like madam know hit, too, fur she dropped her eyes en her leetle mouf 'uz a-tremblin', do' she let Miss Sybil shake her han' en den marster pit he arm roun' her en say:

"'Yo' air tired, darlin'; yo' will 'scuse us, Sybil, but my wife's er dilicate leetle flower,' en den he follered her ter dey room.

"I 'uz getherin' up de bags en ban' boxes, but I kep' a lookin' at Miss Sybil, en Gawd! de way dem eyes o' hern 'uz a lookin' arter my po' madam! Hit made me feel kind o' creepy all ober; den she clutched dem fistes o' hern tergedder en say hoarse-like:

"'Cuss yo' Ing'am Clephane! Gawd in heaven cuss yo' en yo' secon' wife!' en f'um de way I felt de blood curdlin' roun' my heart, I knowed de cuss done fell fas' on de madam.

"I 'uz her maid, en ebery day I 'ould bresh out her long yaller hyar en den fix hit in er loop on top er her haid like Marster lubbed ter see it; den he'd pin a raid rose in her dress agin' her white naik, en dem two 'ould walk in de gyarden en f'um time ter time yo' could hyah Marster laff like he 'uz plumb tickled 'bout somepin' 'nudder.

"But Marster had ter leab de madam a heap ter hese'f while he 'uz out on de plantation, en she kin' o' tuk er fancy fur walkin' by de by'en a singin' ter herse'f, den in de ebenin' w'en I 'uz ondressin' her she'd whisper, 'I hyah de waves, Dorine, lappin', lappin', closte unner my winder; dey air sheets of foam, whirling and dashing against the windows. As I stood there, fascinated by the lightning, which flared up like tongues of fire in the darkening sky, it seemed to me that a familiar voice at my elbow said: "Take care of Jack!"

I started and looked around, but only Sara lay quietly on the sofa and I thought my ears must have deceived me.

Then I remembered how I had seen Jack walking away by the bayou, and my husband's warning came to me just as a terrible noise rose like the bellowing and roaring of mad bulls, and far off up the level road I could see a waving mass of foam creeping nearer and nearer every moment.

"Jack!" I gasped, wildly; "he is out there in the storm! Oh, John, John, I have not kept my promise! I have not taken care of your boy!" And I looked despairingly out at the distant bayou leaping and sparkling between its banks, but rising higher and higher. I rung the bell furiously, and old Dorine hobbled in, her teeth chattering with fear.

"Oh Miss Sa'ah, I ain' seed such a stawn sence de madam died—eh, Miss Sa'ah," she whimpered piteously

"Where are the servants?" I asked, hoarsely—"Ben, Ammon and the rest—where are they?"

"Gone acrost de by'er in de fiel's," she muttered.

I felt all the blood rushing away from my heart as she spoke The bayou ran through my husband's plantation, and now we were cut off from everyone—we three—this feeble old woman and Sara and I.

I wrapped a long cloak round me and over my hair, for I felt determined to prove myself worthy of my husband's trust, and taking the key of the boathouse, I hastened down the slippery steps out across the rain-soaked yard. I felt that I must get across the bayou and send some one to look for Jack.

Blinded by the rain, I fumbled with the great key till finally it grated in the lock and the door swung open I selected a pair of stout oars and waded through the mud to the levee, where a skiff was tied, and now swayed madly by the current, it tugged and rattled the rusty iron chain. Something behind me came splashing through the wet reeds, and I could scarcely repress a cry of astonishment when I saw Sara, wrapped in a long red cloak, her dark eyes staring hopelessly at me, and even in that awful moment I remembered that Sybil wore such a cloak, and her cruel face rose between Sara and me. But I could not but pity her when she took her place in the boat and said, sadly, "I could not wait at home—you know Jack was all I had!"

She held the chain till I could crawl into the skiff, then it slipped through the iron ring and we were at the mercy of the current; our little bark spun round and round, and Sara's strong white fingers grasped the oar till it bent like a reed against the pressure of the water, then we righted ourselves and shot out into deep water, swiftly, silently, down to the river Slender saplings lifted their heads in front of us, but we hurried past them, and sometimes poisonous vines trailed across our boat as we sped down the dark bayou.

The river was spreading wider and wider, and as we flew beneath the bending willow trees we saw the negroes in the quarters making for their flat boats, and though we called and waved to them they either could not or would not see us. On each side of us tall trees were spreading their branches and the long black moss brushed now and then against our white faces. The rain had ceased falling, but the air was thick and heavy, and as I looked before me at the huge black logs lying in the whirling water and the slimy crawling things running on the tree trunks, I thought with a thrill of fear of the dead Madam Clephane caught there among the rushes.

"You loved him too," Sara said, suddenly breaking the awful stillness Oh, Jack, Jack! my brother!" she cried bitterly while tears ran down her face, and for the first time I felt that Sara was a woman and had a heart like other people I could not speak my sympathy, but I think she saw it shining in my eyes Then suddenly she dropped her oar and leant forward, whiter than death itself We had come to a part of the bayou where the waves were too deep to fathom, and where the willow branches swayed and dipped far down below the surface, and there, high up on an end of a log which peeped out above the water stood Jack's dog, cowering and moaning and pawing at something white that floated among the willows I heard a mighty roaring in my ears, and I stretched out my hand to feel, then I fell senseless in the bottom of the boat, and knew no more till I awoke in a room at home with my husband bending over me, forcing something between my teeth

At first I forgot why I was there, then it all came back to me, and I raised my trembling hands to my eyes, crying 'Jack!—Jack! Poor John! Oh, I tried to take care of him, John!"

My husband soothed me gently, and told me I was the bravest little woman in the world, and when I tried to speak he only laid his hand on my lips till I was strong enough to sit up, then they opened the blinds, throwing in a flood of light, and I heard a voice that set my heart to beating quickly, saying—'Little mother, look up—here's old Jack in the flesh!" and I gave a joyful cry as Jack stood by the bed

Sara told me afterward how she saw him struggling to get hold of a stout willow twig and how she called to him to give him strength and courage. Somehow she got the boat close to him and he and Retriever crawled in and lay there faint and sick till far up the bayou Sara saw a skiff coming; and when it got closer she saw her father sitting in the stern. He had gotten home sooner than he expected, and had come out to look for us all

I was still so weak that I could not move, and they were all so kind to me that I think I enjoyed being an invalid I noticed that I was not in my own room and they told me that during the storm the picture of Sybil had fallen from its niche and been shattered into atoms.

"An' so dat takes off de cuss," Dorine whispered confidentially

When I was well enough to get up Sarah and Jack and my dear, thoughtful husband escorted me to my own room, where the most wonderful change had taken place; all the old heavy furniture was gone and the loveliest carved rosewood and gilt had taken its place, flowers clustered in the china vases and flowers were painted on the walls and above the mantel in the niche where Sybil's cruel eyes had followed me and made my flesh creep, my own face smiled down, only so very much prettier

"From a photograph, my little one!" John proudly explained, and it all seemed so much like a dream that I let him fold me in his arms for very joy

My life at Panola was changed like my room and all the dark and gloomy fancies passed away like muddy waters, leaving the green buds beneath, and I often wondered how it was that Sara had ever reminded me of Sybil, only in her beauty

One evening as we sat together she came and knelt by my side 'Little mother" she whispered, 'I have a confession to make—do you believe in ghosts?"

And then it all flashed through my mind that Sara had frightened me the night I thought I saw Sybil, and to spare her the pain of confessing, I said, "No! I have never seen a ghost!"

'But you thought so once?"

'I thought a great many things dear Sara in those days, when I first came here, but now I know that my foolish fancies have been fanned away by your love, and I am happier than I ever dreamed of being"

Then as we silently kissed each other, the golden sunshine fell brightly athwart our faces and the smell of the Cape jasmine came through the open windows of my beloved Panola.

Emaciated Tramp (to business man)—"I'm a survivor of the Mexican war, an' I want you to help me a little, Cap'n."

"Get out o' this!"

"Look here, Cap'n! what have you got against a survivor of the Mexican war?"

"All I've got against you is that you survived."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Western papers are discussing the vital question, "What makes a man's trousers bag at the knees?" and no one has thought to advance the theory that it is because the man wears the trousers We don't know of anything that will make a man's trousers bag at the knees quicker than wearing them.—[Norristown Herald.

An American tramp fell from a ferryboat the other day, and by the time he was rescued he was washed so clean he was ashamed of himself and slunk away to a lumber-yard to wait for pitying night to hide him. If he will just go to some mountain resort that advertises "no dust," he 'll soon look like his old self.—[Puck.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, June 16

Merchandise received or soon to arrive by rail: Car implements, 325 kegs nails, 129 bars steel, 2 cars farm wagons, car spring wagons, car separators, car earthenware in bond, 507 pcs pipe, 21 cs axes, 400 seat springs, 90 bxs nails, 10 lbs cotton rope, 77 bxs 33 bbls glassware, 5 bbls cocoanut, 12 firkins butter, 324 bxs lemons, 10 cs sauce 10 cs mustard, 50 cs can goods, 250 bxs tobacco.

The Orchomene, the last of the Calcutta fleet of this season, has reached San Francisco. Bag, jute and gunny are coming by steamer, but in no very large quantities.

Mail advices from Melbourne report the lumber market as follows California clear redwood, imports 500,000 feet super. There is no animation in this line, and only trade lots are salable. A small parcel, ex Windhaver, was quitted at auction 8 and 6-inch at £9 15s per 1000 feet. Oregon timber imports 2,655,775 feet super. Sales at auction aggregate 2,418,014 feet super This latter quantity does not represent the actual consumption, large sales having been made privately, and prices have steadily advanced. The cargo ex Eurydice was quitted at £8 17s 6d to £8 2s 6d. The cargoes ex Kilkerran and Berbice £7 5s to £8 15s; and £7 7s 6d to £8 per 1000 feet super respectively

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours include 408 bbls flour, 2830 lbs wool, 213 ctls oats, 31 sks potatoes, 43 cs eggs, 8 pkgs butter, 8 cs dried fruit.

FREIGHTS—It is stated that the Borrowdale gets a less rate than was paid tonnage closed but a few days ago The Roscrana will be loaded by the Portland Flouring Mills Company The closing of the wooden ship James Drummond for wheat to Balfour, Guthrie & Co, to-day was given too late for particulars to be looked up The spot available list is now one iron vessel of 1038 tons.

WHEAT—Several cargoes have been sold off the English coast, the number now waiting being reduced to sixteen. Trade is very slow with the continent, buying the most of those disposed of The Eastern markets show a further decline. Compared with yesterday's close, Chicago is ⅛@¼c lower and New York ⅛@⅜c lower San Francisco continues a slow market, and our own certainly fails to show new features For the two grades $1 17½ and $1 25 may be quoted, transactions, while small, showing but fractional deviation from these figures.

FLOUR—The County of Merioneth has finished loading a cargo for the British market, leaving the Maiden City and Rosenma at hand to load. The market is without new interest.

OATS—Late steamers have taken about all here to go forward, and unless there is an increase in receipts the shipping movement must be a slow one Local dealers have light needs, these being supplied at 42½@45c.

POTATOES—Less doing in old stock, yet the liberal supply of good quality serves to prolong business Dealers want but few at any price. California now in full supply at 1c

ONIONS—Selling at $1 10@$1 25 per cental The call is only an ordinary one

EGGS—Small stock held and market firm The outlook favors at least a steady market during the first days of next week, as receipts promise no rapid increase.

CHICKENS—Young are generally wanted, broilers selling well Old in fair call and the whole market is a steady one

BUTTER—Liberal supply and slow market for most grades.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

NEW YORK, June 16.—The stock market was quite active to-day, especially in spots, and the tone of dealings from start to finish was strong, and material gains were made throughout the list, many stocks closing at the highest prices for the week

Governments were dull and steady

MONEY AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Money on call, easy at 1@1½, last loan 1, closing flat. Prime mercantile paper, fair at 5 Sterling exchange, dull and steady, $4 86¾ for 60-day bills, $4 88½ for demand

STOCKS.

American Express	106	Michigan Central	79¾
Canadian Pacific	56¾	Kansas & Texas.	11½
Canada Southern	49¾	Oregon Imp	55
Del. & Lackawana	128¼	Reading	58¾
Erie	23¾	St. Paul	58¾
Lake Shore	90¼	U. S. Express	71
Louisville & Nashvl	53¼		

THE MONEY MARKETS

NEW YORK, June 16.—Silver bullion per ounce, 92c. Sterling exchange, long, $4 87½, short, $4 89½. Bonds, 4's, $1 27⅝, 4½'s $1 07.

LONDON, June 16.—Consols 99 1 16d Silver bullion 42 1 16d per ounce. Bank rate of discount 2½ per cent.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16—Transfers, 22½c. Sterling exchange sixty days, $4 86½d. Documentary, $4 86

BOSTON STOCK MARKET

BOSTON, June 16—Closing prices Atchison & Topeka first sevens 126½, do railroad 82⅝, Burlington & Quincy 112½, Mexican Central common 14⅝, do first mortgage bonds 65, San Diego Land Company 29

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS REPORT

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16

Ophir	8 12	Utah	1 65
Mexican	4 65	Bullion	1 40
G & C	3 85	Exchequer	1 25
B & B	4 35	S Belcher	8 05
Con Cala.	10 50	Justice	1 10
Savage	4 65	Union	4 80
Chollar	4 10	Challenge	5 00
Potosi	8 80	N. B. Isle	3 45
H & N.	7 87	New Queen	4 00
C Point	5 87	Bodie	2 30
S Nevada	4 20	Peer	75
Belcher	4 60	Peerless	2 50
Confidence	20 00	Crocker	1 05

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—Receipts—Wheat, 4600 ctls flour, 1,600 qr sks, oats, 1800 ctls, potatoes, 2500 sks.

Chartered—Ship Baring Bros. for coal from Seattle to San Francisco; ship St. Nicholas for coal from Tacoma to San Francisco, Br Ship George Thompson for lumber from Puget Sound to Sydney

Wheat—Spot market very quiet. Demand light and offerings small. No. 1 shipping nominally 30@32½, milling $1 35@$1 40 Sales of buyer year 200 tons at $1 45¾, 400 tons at $1 45½ 500 tons at $1 45⅝ 300 at 145¾

Barley—Spot market somewhat steadier owing to light receipts Choice feed 81¼@82½c Buyer year sold 95c. Common feed quoted 75@77½c., brewing, 85@95c.

Oats—Steady and quiet, receipts moderate, demand slow Quote milling 140 @150 feed, California, $1 30@$1 35 Oregon, $1 30@$1 32½

Bags—Spot market dull and unchanged. On call 25,000 buyer June sold at $7,65

Potatoes—Quiet.

Butter—Heavy at 24@25c.

Eggs—23@25c.

NEW YORK MARKETS

NEW YORK, June 16—Wheat opened lower 88⅝c June, 89⅛c July 90⅝c August 91¼c September Closed 88¼c June, 89c July, 90c August, 90⅝c September

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Mining shares: Adams $3 25, Amador $2 25, Best & Belcher $4 50, Bodie $2 60 Barcelonia $1 05, Caledona (Black Hills) $2, Crown Point $4 90, California & Virginia $10, Eureka $6 12½ El Cristo $1 25, Hale & Norcross, $1 87½ Homestake $10, Iron Silver $3 75, Mexican $4 75 Navajo $1 70 North Belle Isle $3 80, Ontario $27 37½, Plymouth $7 50, Prosutite $1, Standard $1 35, Sutro Tunnel 18c

Petroleum opened steady at 77c, and closed at 76⅝c, sales 4,400,000 barrels, highest 77c, lowest 76⅝ c

Hops—Firm California 8@12c

Sugar—Quiet and firm refined quiet.

Copper, Lead and Tin—Nothing doing

Coffee—Spot fair Rio, dull; nominal 15¼ Options, heavy and 22@25 points lower Sales, 41 250 bags June $12@12 15, July $11 05@11 20; August $10 30@10 40; September $10@10 10

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO June 16.—Receipts of wheat at seven primary points past 24 hours, 233,000 bushels, shipments 67 000 bushels.

Wheat opened easy, 82⅝c July, 82½c August, 82½c September. At noon, lower, 81½c June, 81⅝c July, 82¼c August, 82¼c September Closed 81c June, 81⅝c July, 82c August, 82¼c September

Provisions—Pork, $13 67½ July Lard, $8 47½ July Ribs $7 50 July

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO, June 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 8000 lower corn fed, $5 25@6, stockers and feeders, $2 50@4 10 Texas cattle, $2 10@4 65.

Hogs—Receipts, 9000 steady, mixed $5 45@5 65 heavy, $5 55@5 75 light, $5 40@5 60.

Sheep—Receipts, 1000, slow, muttons, $3 90@4 90 Texans, $2@4, Western feeders, $3 25

FOREIGN MARKETS.

BEERBOHM GRAIN REPORT

LONDON, June 16—Number of wheat cargoes arrived off coast since last report. 4, number sold, 9, number waiting, 16 Cargoes off coast steady Cargoes on passage and for shipment, quiet but steady Weather in England, unsettled.

LIVERPOOL, June 16.—Spot wheat, dull.

PARIS, June 16.—Spot wheat and flour, turn dearer. French country markets, mostly turn cheaper

LIVERPOOL, June 16.—3 P M—Spot wheat, dull, offerings liberal. Options No 1 California 6s 7½d June, 6s 7½d July, 6s 8½d August, 6s 8½d September, 6s 9¼d October, 6s 9½d November, 6s 9½d December

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPPING NOTES.

At the time the Roscrana arrived she was reported as having outward business for foreign account. It is now stated the vessel was closed some months ago to the Portland Mill Company for flour loading.

A naval court held at Honolulu 4th inst., to investigate the circumstances of the wreck of the British bark Henry James, found no reason for withholding the certificates of Capt. Lattimore or of his officers. It found the loss to have been caused by the use of an incorrect chart, in which the existence of foul ground in the neighborhood of Kingsmill or Thorndyke reef was not indicated. .... struck by a heavy squall Feb 29, while running before a gale. It was feared she would go over on beam ends, so the deck cargo, already adrift, was jettisoned

DOMESTIC PORTS

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—Arrived—Str State of California, Portland, str Arago, Coos bay, Br sh Aristomene, Newcastle, A ; Brsh Orchomene, Calcutta Br bk Swanmore, Sydney.

Sailed—Ships Gatherer and J B Brown, Nanaimo; sh Margaret, Seattle Br bk Kosciusko, Sydney, str Oregon, Portland.

TACOMA, June 15.—Sailed—Ship Geo. F Manson, San Francisco.

TACOMA, June 16—Arrived—Ship Shirley, San Francisco

HOQUIAM, June 14.—Sailed—Schrs Pioneer and Sailor Boy, San Francisco

ASTORIA, June 16—Geo W, Elder arrived down 5 30 A M and left out 11 30 A M.

FOREIGN PORTS

HONG KONG, June 12.—Sailed—Br str Parthia, Vancouver

SPOKEN

June 4—29 N, 19 W—Br bk Lizzie Bell, London for Tacoma

June 1—14 N, 26 W—Br bk Viola, London for Victoria.

May 26—10 S, 36 W—Br bk Deanfield, hence for Cork

THE HOTELS.

HOLTON.

Mrs J E McLaughlin, Wallr
Miss May McLaughlin, do
Miss B McLaughlin, do
A Blaker, Shedd
J W Warren, St Paul
J T Williams, do
W L James, New York
J H Black, do
G B Towne, Dalles
R A Clem, do
T O'Hara, City View Prk
P Herbing Vancouvr
C J Hunn, Montana
N Johnsen & wf, Astoria
H C Humphrey, Eugene
W A Church, Salem
J O Donald, do
E A Spaulding, Chicago
Geo R Demeut, do
C R Fenton&Bro, McMinn
Miss Thompkins, PortGr

QUIMBY.

P D McKay, N R R R
W Clark, do
M Pedro, Butte
M Maher, New York
A Hennessy, do
I D Hennessy, do
M Hennessy, do
Miss Lange, do
B Hatch, do
R Wells, do
Mrs M A Dugal, Tacoma
G Saunders, City
L C Finn, do
W Mann & w, Skamokwa
W McGinty, do
W H Edward, do
R Matthewson, do
J Mack & fy, do
J Wilson, O & C
F Austine, Lincoln, Neb
R Austine, Chicago
M Griffin, do
H Barker, Ontario
G B Condl, Kansas City
Miss E G Reeves, N B
W Smith Walla Walla
W A Saunders, Bozeman
H C Garben, San Fran
Mrs Haskell, do
W Whiting, do
J M Gilbert, Columbus
H A LaBarse, do
H Dyer, do
W E Burnell, do
J Muttansch & wf Mich
M Hammerstein, do
W Hamilton, do

ST CHARLES.

D McCulty, Salem
W Waldo, do
H C Johns, St Helens
J Hatfield, Scottsburg
J A Crawford, Albany
W S Sterling, N Y
J F Stoan, S F
J M Parrish, Spokane
Mrs E Merryman, do
C B King & son, do
J Moneghan, do
F O McCowan Or City
E S Jackson, Texas
E W Gans, Ohio
Mrs J Motte, Lafayette
G W Jones, do
J I Palmer & w, Vanc
J M Moore Pomeroy
E L Krause, Chicago
T J Williams &dr, Pend'n
J Pope & wf, do
P Bousek, Sauvies
J A Pitts & wf, Ohio
Mrs A Hill, Mich
Mrs J F Vincent, Mich
J E Beino, Hood River
Mrs M Thomas, Gold nd'l
J C Bewley, Tillamook
O Connelly, do
D L Walmer, McMinville
T D Babbitt, Boise
A S Flett, Ft Stevens
Mrs C B Reynolds Or
M T Connellon, S F
A McRea, O & C R R
J R Smith, Seattle
L F White, do
R J Hatch, Olympia

GILMAN.

D E Plate Skipanon
H H Thonepe do
Jno S Howell, San Fran
G W Boole, do
H H Thompson, Salem
J L Ruse San Fran
R W Houser, do
J P Coutier, do
Abe Mansfield, do
J C Goodman, Chicago
Alex Mayer, Jr, do
E T McClerand, U S A
Albert Todd, do
H C Cabell, do
Jno Gibbon, Jr, Vancour
Chas Reynolds, do
Theo Mansfield, San Fran
A Rotschild, do
J A Doyle, do
C A Baron, San Fran
H B Martin, Indiana
E Casselman, Sacramento
Mrs E Casselman, do
A L Pruties, Tacoma
Mrs CW Johnston, Rosebg
Miss Johnston, do
J D Goodhoug, New York
J A Lommdy, do
J E Tibbitts, do
J A Taggard San Fran
T P Summerman, do
A Gibson, do
B Rupert, do
M Marcuse, do
A Goldschmidt, do
R Rosenblat, do
G Knight, do
H C Hipple, do

ESMOND.

Mrs B B Glascock, W T
Mrs Petree, England
C B Greene & wf Mass
A G Mann & wf, do
M B Howe, W T
C W Collins, Omaha
D S Griffin, do
J E Tate, Chicago
Mrs R E Strahorn, Idaho
G M Emrick & wf Ills
Elijah Smith, N Y
E S Hooley, N Y
C K Barker, St Paul
A B Groat, do
J C Mann Tacoma
C W Meyers, St Paul
Mrs T S C Lowe, Penn
Miss Gussie Lowe do
E T Parsons, Chicago
S F Dickinson & wf, Minn
W C Bardsley, Walla W
E W West, Salem
A D Rockfellow, Or City
N T Creswell, Oswego
Mrs Wilkins, Colusa
J O Bates, Baltimore
F A Bates, do
D C Ammedon, do
H P Barber, St Paul
G A Ballou, Tacoma
N Johnsen & wf, Astoria
A J Warner Minn
W J Kreybill, Kansas City
John Burt, Logan
E H Morrison, W T
J C Lupton & wf, Tac
J Brayer, Cal
A Hill & wf, Saginaw
Miss Vincent, do
Miss Hubith, Seattle
G W Corwin, St Louis
W F Maurice, N Y
Mrs A E King, Or City
E H Eastham, Or City
W R Masser Oswego
J G Miller, do
J M Masser, do

MERCHANTS

C H Barkansa
Geo W Bigham, Corvallis
C Christianson, Freeport
P A Wood, Tacoma
D Doyle, do
M Upper, do
Geo Ames, do
H W Jones, do
C S Cody, do
J P Bowler, do
R Davidson, Corvallis
O Lason
O Thomm, Oswego
T C Armstrong, California
Miss A Armstrong, do
Miss D Armstrong, do
F Tintor, do
R N Olson, do
B B Bengtson, do
R C Johnson, Michigan
A B Johnson, do
A Johnsonds, do
D N Nelson, Dakota
B R Nelson, do
Miss A Nelson, do
A Nelson&w, do
S R Schmitz&f, do
Miss C Schmitz, do
Miss A Schmitz, do
O Schultz, Milwaukee
A C Anderburg, Kansas
N Schomas, Wisconsin
D B Jackson&w, Kan Cy
Miss Jackson, do
C B Lincoln, Arkansas
Miss G Hankey, N York
C A Bryant
N Adler
H C Bryant, San Francso
Chas F Smiley, do
L F Miller, do
T Sherman, Galveston
T H Welch, Pendleton
Wm Murray, Lacrosse
D R Berkey, New York
Mrs F M Stout, Dalles
J H Fraser&w, do
W B Bates, Chicago
Miss Jessie Stitson, Diles
D L Sticker, Indiana
N P Patterson&w, do
E G Townsend, Lacrosse
M O Prattson, Illinois
D L Prattson, do
N Johnston, do
R L Chister, Missouri
S Birchenson&w, do
D B Croon, Minnesota
N B Olson, do
A R Croon, do
C F Croon, do
F Fredrick&w, Indiana
D L Burke, Iowa
B R Cranson, do
B S Woodward, Nebraska
O P Prickson, do
Miss A Prickson, do
C L Crawson&w, do
B Pittson, New York
Miss Pittson, do
N Hankey&w, do

INTERNATIONAL.

M Cunningham, Beavrtn
J Flood, do
H Durgay, Faribault
A H Paulsen, do
J Hendrick, McMinnville
J L Hunt, Pullman
H G Blood, California
Mrs Dennis & ch, do
C C Wood, do
E N Ballou Iowa
F R Chase, do
G B Dekuk, Mayville
J Pender do
A W Severance, Wis
J Severance, do
N Nelson Knappa
Mosses Brurye do
A A McCoy, The Dalles
L Johnson, do
Sadie Meanny, Kansas
W Aukrun wf 2 c, do
R A Bain, do
L Suget, do
W L Barrett, do
R Hemming Walla Walla
J A Confair, Minnesota
Mrs Packer, Seattle
D Closner, do
F Kohler, do
O C Parnell, do
E D Ryorson, do
D P Anderson, do
M Mendenhall, do
C W Degan, Dakota
Dan Grenell, Walla Walla
D W Frisby, Aberdeen
A Gamble, do
J J Campbell & b, McCoy
N Simon, Minn
F Fondulet, do
Mrs Ada Reed, Scott Rvr
Mrs A Copeland 2 ch, do
W L Inst Norway
Jno Zetteye, do
L Bonyon, do
A Ranga, do
B Oliver, do
T P Strait, do
A Willisuyer, do
Mrs M Knuston, Europe
J P Rasmussen Sweden
H Rasmuson wf 2 c, do
C Nelson, do
L A Bowen, Michigan
E A Light, Steilacoom
A L Patton Aumsville
S Patton, do
F L Lyddall Toronto
J Bullard, Missouri
J G Vaughan, do
W Marlett, do
Z S Bouquert, do
S Jenkins Nebraska
R Lyack wf 2 ch, do
C A Gill, do
J H Vice, do
A B Wood, do
L Legert, Kansas
Dr Petrie Arlington
D P Shippey, Milton
G W Shippey, do
M P Indegard, Norway
O P Indegard, do
A E Neustdersen, do
A Fabe, do
E P Folsom, Sprague
Miss French Bristol
J C Dandson, Silver Lake
C A Foster, do
Jno Ulrich, do
S Job & family do
F V Klappenbach, Londn
H M Dannson, Albany
Mrs M Nicholson Scott Rv

The Result of Merit.

When anything stands a test of fifty years among a discriminating people, it is pretty good evidence that there is merit somewhere. Few, if any, medicines have met with such continued success and popularity as has marked the progress of **Brandreth's Pills,** which, after a trial of over fifty years, are conceded to be the safest and most effectual blood purifier, tonic and alterative ever introduced to the public.

That this is the result of merit, and that **Brandreth's Pills** perform all that is claimed for them, is conclusively proved by the fact that those who regard them with the greatest favor are those who have used them the longest.

Brandreth's Pills are sold in every drug and medicine store, either plain or sugar-coated.

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The only medicine for woman's peculiar ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee, from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded, is DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrappers, and faithfully carried out for many years. Did this medicine not possess extraordinary curative properties this offer could not be made by a house of well-known responsibility and integrity.

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The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing ailments peculiar to females, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapting and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of woman's peculiar maladies.

A BOON TO WOMEN. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the outgrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience. Thousands of testimonials, received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the more aggravated and obstinate cases which had baffled their skill, prove it to be the most wonderful remedy ever devised for the relief and cure of suffering women. It is not recommended as a "cure-all," but as a most perfect Specific for woman's peculiar diseases.

A POWERFUL TONIC. As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the uterus, or womb and its appendages, in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic. It promotes digestion and assimilation of food, cures nausea, weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating and eructations of gas.

A SOOTHING NERVINE. As a soothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms, and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system.

A MOTHER'S CORDIAL. In pregnancy, "Favorite Prescription" is a "mother's cordial," relieving nausea, weakness of stomach and other distressing symptoms common to that condition. If its use is kept up during the latter months of gestation, it so prepares the system for delivery as to greatly lessen, and many times almost entirely do away with the sufferings of that trying ordeal.

CURES THE WORST CASES. "Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, or "whites," excessive flowing at monthly periods, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

FOR THE KIDNEYS. "Favorite Prescription," when taken in connection with the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and small laxative doses of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets (Little Liver Pills), cures Liver, Kidney and Bladder diseases. Their combined use also removes blood taints, and abolishes cancerous and scrofulous humors from the system.

The following words, in praise of DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION as a remedy for those delicate diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women, must be of interest to every sufferer from such maladies. They are fair samples of the spontaneous expressions with which thousands give utterance to their sense of gratitude for the inestimable boon of health which has been restored to them by the use of this world-famed remedy.

BED-FAST FOR MONTHS. Rev SIDNEY C. DAVIS, Pastor of First Baptist Church, *Berrien Springs, Mich.*, writes: "I wish in this letter to express my gratitude for Mrs. Davis and myself for the great good which has been accomplished in her case by the use of your proprietary medicines. When she began to take them she could not endure the least jar, could walk but a very few steps at a time, and could only sit up about thirty minutes at a time. When we look back to the 'dark age' of our married life, when disappointment and discouragement hovered like a cloud of thick darkness about our home, we rejoice together and thank God that in your treatment was found the power to dispel darkness by bringing back health and joy. Mrs. Davis is now strong and vigorous. We have a daughter fourteen months old who, as yet, has known no sickness. Those who visit us from our old field of labor, and were acquainted with Mrs. Davis' condition while there, express the greatest surprise to see how thorough is her recovery. It has now been nearly two years since Mrs. Davis ceased taking the medicine. When we consider that she had kept her bed the greater part of the time for fourteen months, and would lose repeatedly the advance she had made, her cure seems miraculous. We had almost lost confidence in medical practitioners and advertised remedies, but have found in your Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and Pellets the remedies needed."

$100 THROWN AWAY. JOHN E. SEGAR, of *Millenbeck, Va.*, writes: "My wife had been suffering for two or three years with female weakness, and had paid out one hundred dollars to physicians without relief She took Dr Pierce's Favorite Prescription and it did her more good than all the medicine given to her by the physicians during the three years they had been practicing upon her"

THE GREATEST EARTHLY BOON. MRS. GEORGE HERGER, of *Westfield, N. Y.*, writes: "I was a great sufferer from leucorrhea, bearing-down pains, and pain continually across my back. Three bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' restored me to perfect health. I treated with Dr. ——, for nine months, without receiving any benefit. The 'Favorite Prescription' is the greatest earthly boon to us poor suffering women."

Female Weakness.—REBECCA HICKS, of *Jonesborough, Greene Co., Tenn.*, says. "Three years ago you advised me to use your 'Favorite Prescription' for female weakness, which I did according to directions, and it cured me of the disease. Other doctors had failed to do me any good. I have not had a symptom of the disease since."

IT WORKS WONDERS. MRS. MAY GLEASON, of *Nunica, Ottawa Co., Mich.*, writes: "Your 'Favorite Prescription' has worked wonders in my case."

Again she writes: "Having taken several bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' I have regained my health wonderfully, to the astonishment of myself and friends. I can now be on my feet all day, attending to the duties of my household."

THREW AWAY HER SUPPORTER. MRS. SOPHIA F. BOSWELL, *White Cottage, O.*, writes: "I took eleven bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' and one bottle of your 'Pellets.' I am doing my work, and have been for some time. I have had to employ help for about sixteen years before I commenced taking your medicine. I have had to wear a supporter most of the time; this I have laid aside, and feel as well as I ever did."

TREATING THE WRONG DISEASE.

Many times women call on their family physicians, suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from heart disease, another from liver or kidney disease, another from nervous exhaustion or prostration, another with pain here or there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent or over-busy doctor, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all only *symptoms* caused by some womb disorder. The physician, ignorant of the cause of suffering, encourages his practice until large bills are made. The suffering patient gets no better, but probably worse by reason of the delay, wrong treatment and consequent complications. A proper medicine, like DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION, *directed to the cause* would have entirely removed the disease, thereby dispelling all those distressing symptoms, and instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery.

3 PHYSICIANS FAILED. MRS. E. F. MORGAN, of *No. 71 Lexington St., East Boston, Mass.*, says: "Five years ago I was a dreadful sufferer from uterine troubles. Having exhausted the skill of three physicians, I was completely discouraged, and so weak I could with difficulty cross the room alone. I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and using the local treatment recommended in his 'Common Sense Medical Adviser.' I commenced to improve at once. In three months I was *perfectly cured*, and have had no trouble since. I wrote a letter to my family paper, briefly mentioning how my health had been restored, and offering to send the full particulars to any one writing me for them, *and enclosing a stamped-envelope for reply*. I have received over four hundred letters. In reply, I have described my case and the treatment used, and have earnestly advised them to 'do likewise.' From a great many I have received second letters of thanks, stating that they had commenced the use of 'Favorite Prescription,' had sent the $1.50 required for the 'Medical Adviser,' and had applied the local treatment so fully and plainly laid down therein, and were much better already."

Indispensable.—JOHN L. DUFKIN, of *Vosburg, Miss.*, says: "We have been using your medicines for many years in our family, and they have given wonderful satisfaction. My wife thinks they have not an equal; especially does she regard your 'Favorite Prescription' as indispensable."

JEALOUS DOCTORS. **A Marvelous Cure.**—MRS. G. F. SPRAGUE, of *Crystal, Mich.*, writes "I was troubled with female weakness, leucorrhea and falling of the womb for seven years, so I had to keep my bed for a good part of the time. I doctored with an army of different physicians, and spent large sums of money, but received no lasting benefit. At last my husband persuaded me to try your medicines, which I was loath to do, because I was prejudiced against them, and the doctors said they would do me no good. I finally told my husband that if he would get some of your medicines, I would try them against the advice of my physician. He got me six bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription,' also six bottles of the 'Discovery,' for ten dollars. I took three bottles of 'Discovery' and four of 'Favorite Prescription,' and I have been a sound woman for four years. I then gave the balance of the medicine to my sister, who was troubled in the same way, and she cured herself in a short time. I have not had to take any medicine now for almost four years."

Retroverted Womb.—MRS. EVA KOHLER, of *Crab Orchard, Neb*, writes "Dr Pierce's Favorite Prescription has done me a great deal of good I suffered from retroversion of the uterus, for which I took two bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription,' and I am now feeling like a different woman"

A VOICE FROM CALIFORNIA. MRS. ED. M. CAMPBELL, of *Oakland, California*, writes: "I had been troubled all my life with hysterical attacks and paroxysms, or spasms, and periodical recurrences of severe headache, but since I have been using your 'Favorite Prescription' I have had none of these. I also had womb complaint so bad that I could not walk two blocks without the most severe pain, but before I had taken your 'Favorite Prescription' two months, I could walk all over the city without inconvenience. All my troubles seem to be leaving me under the benign influence of your medicine, and I now feel smarter than for years before. My physicians told me that I could not be cured, and therefore you will please accept my everlasting thanks for what you have done for me, and may God bless you in your good works."

Later, she writes: "It is now four years since I took your 'Favorite Prescription,' and I have had no return of the female trouble I had then."

Well as I Ever Was.—MRS. JOHN STEWART, of *Chippewa Falls, Wis.*, writes: "I wish to inform you that I am as well as I ever was, for which I thank your medicines. I took four bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' and one bottle of your 'Discovery' and four bottles of the 'Pellets.' All of the bad symptoms have disappeared. I do all my own work; am able to be on my feet all day. My friends tell me I never looked so well."

A GRATEFUL PATIENT. MRS. A. M. RATCLIFF, of *McCune, Crawford Co., Kansas*, writes: "I have received great benefit from taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and Pellets. You cannot know how grateful I am to you."

Doctors Failed.—MRS. F CORWIN, of *Post Creek, N. Y.*, writes: "I doctored with three or four of the best doctors in these parts, and I grew worse until I wrote to you and began using your 'Favorite Prescription.' I used three bottles of it and two of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' also one and a half bottles of the 'Purgative Pellets.' I can do my work and sew and walk all I care to, and am in better health than I ever expected to be in this world again. I owe it all to your wonderful medicines."

☞ *Favorite Prescription is Sold by Druggists the World Over Large Bottles $1.00, Six for $5.00.*

☞ Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's large, illustrated Treatise (160 pages) on Diseases of Women. Address,

World's Dispensary Medical Association,
Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute,
No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets
The Original LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
SIZE OF PELLETS.

PURELY VEGETABLE! PERFECTLY HARMLESS!

As a LIVER PILL, they are Unequaled!

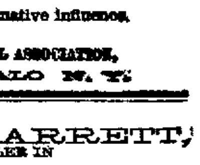
SMALLEST, CHEAPEST, EASIEST TO TAKE!

Beware of Imitations, which contain Poisonous Minerals. Always ask for Dr Pierce's Pellets, which are little Sugar-coated Pills, or Anti-bilious Granules. ONE PELLET A DOSE.

BEING PURELY VEGETABLE

in their composition, Dr Pierce's Pellets operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically sealed. Always fresh and reliable. As a gentle laxative, alterative, or active purgative, these little Pellets, give the most perfect satisfaction.

SICK HEADACHE,



Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently cured by the use of **Dr. Pierce's Pellets.** In explanation of their remedial power over so great a variety of diseases, it may truthfully be said that their action upon the system is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative influence. 25 cents a vial; by druggists.

Manufactured by WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,
BUFFALO N. Y.

Lombard Investment Company,
Boston, Mass., and Kansas City, Mo.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, - $1,250,000

Loan Money on Improved Farm and City Property in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, on from three to five years' time, in sums to suit. S. S. KING, Manager,
29 Stark Street, Portland, Or.

OREGON & TRANSCONTINENTAL CO.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, Third and Oak streets, on Monday, June 18, at 11 o'clock M., for the purpose of the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and such other business as may be brought before the meeting for consideration.

The Domestic and Fat Stock Show.
STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

A meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of Ladd & Tilton, First and Stark streets, on Wednesday, June 20 at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering the question of consolidation with the Industrial Fair, and such other business as may be brought before the meeting for consideration. (6|10) W M. LADD, Sec.

OREGON RAILWAY & NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, Third and Oak streets, on Monday, June 18, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and such other business as may be brought before the meeting for consideration.

JOHN BARRETT,
DEALER IN
Plumbers', Gas and Steam Fitters' Supplies
MANTLES, GRATES, ETC.,
HAS REMOVED
To No. 89 FIRST STREET.

WEAK MEN suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, lost manhood, etc. I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, free of charge. Address,
PROF. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

THE COAST DELEGATES

Their Arrival at Chicago the Event of the Day.

A ROCKET FIRED FOR BLAINE.

Enthusiastic and Intemperate Speeches for the Maine Man—But There is Plenty of Opposition to the Programme.

CHICAGO, June 16.—After an almost royal procession of 3000 miles across the continent the great Pacific coast train, bearing the California, Nevada and Oregon delegations, and delegations from territories west of Colorado, arrived at the Union depot at 11 this morning. The palace cars which compose the train are emblazoned with inspiring devices, and the great flutter of American flags and patriotic bunting was received with wild and enthusiastic demonstrations by a vast multitude who awaited the arrival at the depot.

The first car on the train was gorgeously decorated with a broad strip of canvass painted red and bearing the device "Have you heard from Oregon?" and panels of other cars were hidden by huge lettering and emblems characteristic of the Pacific coast. The arms of California were painted on the forward coach of the train in characters a foot high, and the engine was literally covered with American flags. The delegation was met at the depot by a committee of Blaine and Gresham men with a silk banner bearing the legend, "Blaine and protection." It was ordered by the California delegation and was turned over to the coasters and borne to their headquarters at the Leland hotel, followed by a throng, to the inspiring music of "Rally Round the Flag."

LEAVING THE TRAIN.

The 150 occupants of the train, almost half of whom were ladies, wives and daughters of the delegates and their friends, who had accompanied them to the convention, quickly stepped upon the platform and were effusively greeted by the reception committee in waiting.

"Our trip has been an ovation," said Editor M. H. de Young, one of the San Francisco delegates. "Our fame appears to have preceded us, and at almost every station crowds have gathered to cheer us on our journey. Where we have halted on our way, bands and processions with banners have serenaded, and local orators have entertained us with their eloquence. We have bathed in the salubrious waters of Salt lake and have done Denver for a day and have been driven about the picturesque scenes at Council Bluffs. We are for Blaine and have not heard a cheer for any other candidate since we left the coast."

Gov. Stevenson of Nevada, who was one of the first to step from the train, said that all that Mr. de Young said was true, and a good deal more.

The round face and rotund form of Col. Fred Crocker, vice-president of the Central Pacific Railway Company, was recognized by a score of friends as he climbed down from the steps of the sleeper Castile with Delegate Estee, whom the coasters want to be made temporary chairman of the convention. Estee and de Young are the leading spirits in the Blaine movement in the Pacific coast delegation.

THE SKY IS NOT CLOUDLESS.

There appears to be less certainty about the stability of the Pacific coast Blaine boom than about the unanimity of the support given to Mr. Estee's candidacy. Since the train crossed the Missouri some of the delegates have begun to talk about a lack of harmony on the Blaine question, and to say that the conference in Wyoming did not agree absolutely to stand by Blaine, whether or no. They say that really the Blaine resolution was only a make-shift to all. There were but two of the Oregon delegates and but two of the Nevada men present, and it is declared that new light may be shed upon the delegates which may entirely change their minds. But Mr. de Young and the decided majority of the delegation will not admit that there is the slightest hitch in the Blaine movement, and they say the talk against it has no significance. Upon one point, however, all agree—that whatever action is taken by the Pacific coast delegation, it will be taken as a unit.

When the delegates and their friends who have made the trip with them don't talk politics and convention, they become enthusiastic over the trip from the coast. They have all the way kept up with the itinerary card, which is, by the way, a very artistic specimen of the engraver's and printer's art. On the front is a picture of Chicago from the lake front, with a train of cars bearing the Pacific coast delegation coming into the city. On the headlight of the engine is a tiny diamond to represent the flame of the lamp. On the second page is seen a procession of the California delegation being escorted to the depot on its way out, artistically forming the letter C. The inside sheet contains the time of the arrival and departure of the special train at the different points of the journey. On the back of the cover, typifying the loyalty of the "coasters," whatever may happen, is a comic sketch of a delegate flinging his hat in the air, and beneath the sketch the legend, "Hurrah for ——." Each of the excursionists was furnished with one of these as a memento of the trip.

OPINION OF SENATOR FOLEY.

Senator Foley of Nevada, who joined the party at Reno, Nevada, says that this little bit of pasteboard is the prettiest thing of the kind he has ever seen on such a trip. This is the senator's fourth selection as a delegate to the national convention.

In speaking of the Wyoming conference, Senator Foley said that there were but two of the Nevada delegates there, and they spoke the sentiments of the state so far as they could speak, but did not assume to speak for the other delegates, although he had no doubt they would agree to what had been done. The Pacific coast was undoubtedly for Blaine, and unless friends of Mr. Blaine in the East refused to stand by a movement to put him up, letter or no letter, it would be for him to a man. Should Blaine become an impossibility, the Pacific coast delegation, he had no doubt, would vote as a unit for some other candidate who would be chosen after a conference in which the records of the men with reference to the interests of the coast states would be considered. Unless Gresham shall set at rest the doubts about his alleged free trade theories, he would not be acceptable. Sherman would never get a vote from the Pacific coast, and his nomination would imperil the election in those states.

Judge Mallory of Oregon, is also one of the excursionists on the train, and an ardent Blaine man; but he has not such hopes of the election of the Maine statesman as have some of the other Blaine people who come in from the far West.

THE BADGE.

There is a striking contrast between the large and rather gaudy badges worn by the California delegates at St. Louis and the simple lettered white slip of ribbon which answers the same purpose for their republican opponents. The white ribbon is held in place by a small gold pin about the size of a $5 gold piece. On a pendant bar hanging from this pin is the legend, "National Republican Convention, 1888, California." Beneath this bar hangs the emblematic California bear.

A committee of six members of the Chicago Blaine Club met the coasters at Mendota and tendered the delegates an escort from the depot to the headquarters. Chairman E. H. Croton of the committee, and his fellow-members, were cordially received, and the escort accepted.

At Aurora the Irish-American Club of Cook county, T. F. O'Connor president, which had come out on a special car, were drawn up in line at the depot, where a brief stop was made. The Chicago Cornet band struck up "My Country 'Tis of Thee," as the train came to a halt, and the club gave three cheers for Blaine. The coasters quickly jumped off the cars and cheered club again cheered for Blaine, the band for the Irish club and for Blaine. The Irish struck up "Dixie," and amid another volley of cheers for Blaine the train drew out of the station, and flew on the homestretch for Chicago at the rate of sixty miles an hour.

A moment's stop was made at a small station to allow Gen. Diamond, chairman of the California state central committee, who has been in Chicago several days, to get on. There were also with Gen. Diamond, Col. Brodgel of Indiana and Gen. J. T. Carey of California.

A splendidly uniformed brass band and a committee with a blue silk banner bearing the device, "Blaine and Protection," was awaiting the arrival of the delegation at the Union depot. This silk banner had been telegraphed for by the California delegation, and in the procession to the Leland hotel, the California headquarters, it was in the van of the procession.

THE MARCH TO HEADQUARTERS.

The Chicago Young Men's Blaine Club and the American Club formed the escort of the Pacific coast delegation. The coasters formed under the command of Col. Creed Haymond, and the escort was marshalled by H. A. Beard. Every man from the Pacific coast in the procession wore a high white hat and carried a cane, from the tip of which fluttered the little American flag which had been adopted as an anti bandana banner.

To the inspiring strains of "Rally Round the Flag" the parade started on its march. The splendid white silk banner of the California delegation, which was the most conspicuous feature of the parade, was followed by an immense portrait of Blaine.

From the depot until its arrival at the Leland the procession was cheered to the echo. A party of Gresham missionaries, with Gresham badges, met the coasters at the depot and formed a part of the march to headquarters. The crowd on the streets en route cheered the parade as it passed bravely on, and the Blaine boom took a fresh start. Whenever a Blaine banner or picture was seen the procession halted to cheer.

SPEECHES FOR BLAINE.

Arriving at the Leland, President Beard of the Young Men's Blaine Club got up on a chair and made a ringing speech, eulogizing Blaine and giving the Pacific coast the hearty right hand of fellowship. An address was also made by M. P. Beady of the Irish-American Club.

Creed Haymond made a reply, in which he declared that the Pacific coast was solid for Blaine, and that the delegates would stand by him, and that any delegate upon the Pacific coast who was hostile in this fight was a traitor to the people who sent him to the convention. He declared that Blaine should be nominated before any platform is made, as he could be candidate, platform and all; that he was the embodiment of republicanism, and especially of the republicanism of the Pacific coast. Haymond said: "I did not know there was any one running but Blaine, until we got near Chicago. No one else will be running next Tuesday morning, when Blaine will be nominated probably by acclamation. Why, as Grant stood to this nation in war, so stands Blaine to the nation in time of peace. This is a time of peril to the Union. South of the Potomac they are no better friends to us than if Jeff Davis had led them. The rebels have again captured Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, and the Northern democracy have become doughfaces, and are vieing one with another. It is fitting the flag which they have adopted—the red flag—which no virtuous woman ever loved, and no brave man ever fought under." The speaker remembered the bandana, which, before the war, as he traveled through the cotton fields of the South, he saw upon the heads of those who were rolling in the sun. These people could not call their children their own, nor claim a cent's worth of property. The bandana was the proper badge of a state of servitude, in which the Northern doughfaces delighted to live.

EXPRESSIONS OF DISAPPROVAL.

When Mr. Haymond referred to the bandana as the red flag of anarchy, and proceeded to speak of the Haymarket, there were many expressions of disapproval heard in the crowd, and one man remarked: "Thurman has always been a law-and-order man."

The speaker again referred to the rebel flag and its former defeat and made an eloquent reference to the capabilities of Blaine as a leader. He continued: "We were told that we would have to come here and ballot six or seven times, and then, when it was evident that there could not be any choice, Blaine could be sprung. But that is not the way it is going to be done. We are the third state on the roll, and the first republican state, and when California is called I will name Blaine, if no one else does, and I want to see what republican will dare to vote against him. They say Blaine of Maine has written some letters; but Jim Blaine of California will accept."

Haymond said if Blaine were in his grave the God who presided over this country in its days of peril from armed rebellion would send him back to save his country.

After Mr. Haymond's speech there was a great Blaine demonstration in the Leland corridors, after which the delegates dispersed to their rooms.

THE OREGON DELEGATES.

They Have Not Lost their Heads in the Blaine Hurrah.

CHICAGO, June 16.—"We are all favorably inclined toward Judge Gresham," said Delegate Beim of Oregon. "We feel that we cannot afford to be defeated again, and allow the solid South to assume control of the country. Blaine has been dropped by the coast delegates. There is no danger that we will be stampeded in his favor. We are not that kind of people. We are here to do some thinking, and not to shout for any particular individual, be his name Blaine or anything else."

"Oregon gave her delegates no instructions," said Delegate J. W. Cusick. "It is too early to make any promises as yet. Oregon will give her votes to the republican party, no matter who is nominated, with protection and the Mills bill as the issue. We have just carried the state by 8000 majority and will do better than that next time. I feel friendly towards Gresham and Alger. We must have a man who will carry Indiana, and be strong in New York and other Eastern states. When Blaine wrote his last letter he was considered by us out of the race. Our full delegation will be here to-morrow, and we will have a meeting and decide upon some plan of action."

L. T. Barin, Oregon's national committeeman, and chairman of the state committee, said his people were for Blaine, but that if he were out of the way, their leaning would be toward Gresham, if they were satisfied he was sound on the protective tariff. No other kind of a man would suit. Sherman was practically ignored in Oregon, though he might carry it, with hard work. He was not favorably regarded by the laboring element. Alger was fairly well liked, but Allison was not much mentioned. Objection to Harrison was found upon his Chinese record. Allison could carry Oregon much easier than Harrison. Depew would make a good candidate, were it not for agricultural opposition to his railroad connection.

F. P. Mays, delegate from The Dalles, Or., claims the distinction of being the first native Oregonian ever sent to a national convention. He said that as far as he knew, Blaine and Gresham were the most popular candidates in his state, with preference for Blaine. There was not much difference in the estimation which was accorded to Alger, Allison or Harrison.

A Disastrous Explosion.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, June 16.—The warehouse of Bailey, Brandt & Co., wholesale druggists, was destroyed by an explosion. Two people were fatally injured, and several seriously wounded.

At the time of the explosion five men were working in and about the buildings. W. W. Miner, a drayman, and his assistant, John Swingle, were loading a dray at the rear door. George Martin Bailey, William Grayson and Jesse Carter, the latter two colored parties, were in the building. Miner and his assistant were buried beneath the ruins. The two men were recovered, but one is seriously injured. Miner's injuries are considered dangerous. Grayson and Carter escaped badly bruised. The body of George M. Bailey was recovered.

International Typographical Union.

KANSAS CITY, June 16.—The International Typographical Union completed its work this evening and adjourned. The new constitution which was adopted increases the per capita tax from ten cents to forty cents per month. Agitation of the question of establishing a home for disabled printers resulted in the whole matter being left to the decision of the various local organizations. It was also decided that 25 per cent. of the per capita tax should be reserved for a sickness and relief fund. An abundant fund was also established providing that in case of the death of a member of the union $75 should be appropriated for funeral expenses.

Disastrous Thunder Storm.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Advices to the associated press from various points in New York and New England show that the worst thunder storm in many years visited that section yesterday afternoon and last evening. Many houses were struck by lightning, and the value of the property destroyed will be large, but few towns report any loss of life.

The Oregon Blood Purifier is nature's own remedy, used to exclusion of all medicines in all diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys.

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad for all points east. The only dining car route from Portland. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

THE DOUBT INCREASES.

Blaine's Brilliant Star Now Rapidly Waning.

SHERMAN HAS THE MOST VOTES.

Depew a Dead Duck, Killed by Western Opposition—Gresham Makes an Explanation to the Coast Delegates.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Delegates are arriving at a lively rate to-day, and the scenes at the hotels and political headquarters are becoming more animated. The Pacific coast delegations were the first important arrival, and added much zest to the Blaine enthusiasm. The Maine delegation got in soon after. Haines of the national committee said that Maine regretted that Blaine had withdrawn; that she regarded his withdrawal as a mistake, but that she was bound to respect the fact of his declaration.

"We are disposed to discourage any demonstration," he said. "However, if it should turn out that those now in the field cannot secure sufficient votes to nominate, if a deadlock shall eventuate, and several candidates agree to the presentation of Blaine's name, then we should be only too glad to have the honor go to him by acclamation; but we shall do nothing directly or indirectly to compass that result."

The Brooklyn delegation also came in on an early train, and it is reported that they have leanings toward Alger.

Gresham's managers claim they have gained twenty-five votes to-day, and are very hopeful of concessions from the Pacific coast delegations.

Sherman's workers are ardent and indefatigable, colored men from the South being particularly zealous, but all of the booms are practically in suspense, pending developments which may follow the demonstration of the boomers from the Golden Gate.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

The Programme Prepared by the National Committee.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Temporary organization of the national convention was the first business taken up to-night by the national committee. Conger of Ohio moved that the committee proceed at once to the selection of a chaplain, temporary chairman, two secretaries, four reading secretaries, five assistant secretaries and an official stenographer.

Stephen B. Elkins suggested delay until Monday, particularly as to the selection of temporary chairman. Mr. Elkins said he only asked for postponement to give delegations just arriving a chance to express their preferences. A number of committeemen opposed delay, on the ground that it was unnecessary.

L. D. Foley of Nevada, intimated that the Pacific coast delegates were among those who favored delay. A disposition to satisfy any reasonable request from the coasters was at once manifested.

The question of other temporary officers of the convention was then proceeded with. Rev. F. W. Gunsalus, pastor of the Plymouth Congregational church, Chicago, was unanimously selected to open the first session of the convention with prayer, and Rev. G. A. Northrup of Indiana on the second day.

Hon. Michael Griffin of Wisconsin was named by Mr. Payne for one of the temporary secretaries.

Mr. Lawson moved to appoint G. W. R. Clisbee of Michigan. Both were accepted unanimously.

For reading secretaries Mr. Hooker named Henry Ballard of Vermont; Conger named David Laning of Ohio; Leland named Col. Carson Lake of New York; Sanborn of Michigan named James H. Stone, and Littler added George M. Brinkerhoff of Illinois. The number of reading secretaries was increased to six, and all named were elected.

Thomas J. Brogan of Tennessee was suggested by Mr. Brownlow for assistant secretary, and was at once selected. Bixby of Minnesota, Henry M. Cooper of Arkansas, and Wm. Nelson of New Jersey were also made assistant secretaries. The list was increased to eight, and the names of A. W. Monroe of Maryland, G. F. Wiley of Texas, John L. Miner of Louisiana, and C. M. Shinn of West Virginia were added.

The selection of an official stenographer was left to the sub-committee on arrangements.

Hon. Wm. Rule of Tennessee editor of the only republican daily paper published south of the Ohio river, was honored with the position of temporary secretary, and the number of secretaries was, for this purpose, increased to three.

A VICTORY FOR DAKOTA.

Dakota's claim to statehood came up in an entirely new shape. Unlike last night, it was now a matter of votes, not seats. New of Indiana moved that the national committee recommend to the convention that the ten delegates from Dakota and six from Washington territory be each given votes, exactly as if legally declared states.

Conger of Ohio, who is chairman of the sub-committee to prepare the roll of the convention, last night opposed the seating of the extra delegates from Dakota, but heartily joined in the request for votes. He explained that his previous action was necessitated by his position as chairman.

Van Horn of Missouri earnestly opposed the proposition, saying it would be utterly unjust to such states as Connecticut, which would furnish votes in the November election, and yet might now be overridden in the convention by Dakota, whose people would be powerless to help elect a president.

T. T. Miner of Washington territory pleaded that the exclusion of Dakota and Washington territories from statehood was not a fault of their people or of the republican party. Dakota's claim to vote in the convention as a state and to be allowed ten delegates, on a roll-call, was then formally ratified by the national committee—27 to 9.

Mr. Littler of Illinois, who said he had been greatly embarrassed by a number of applications to him for admission to the convention, endeavored to have the matter of tickets reopened. The committee, after listening a few moments to Clarkson of Iowa on the subject, deemed the idea impracticable.

Adjournment was then taken until noon Monday.

EVENTS OF THE EVENING.

A Fight for Sherman—Gresham Explains to the Coast People.

CHICAGO, June 16.—One of the developments of this evening is the open acknowledgment that the fight to seat in the convention the additional sixteen Mahone delegates from Virginia is in the interest of Senator Sherman. The fight is yet undecided, and promises, unless checked, to become a battle into which all of the presidential candidates may be drawn. The followers of Blaine have so far prevented the full consummation of this Sherman-Mahone plan of campaign. It is probable that the entire Mahone delegation would have been seated but for the determined stand taken by Blaine men, under the lead of Secretary Fessenden of Connecticut. The heated discussion was almost wholly on technical lines, devoted chiefly to the unit rule question, but its bearing could not be misunderstood by the shrewd politicians composing the national committee.

Col. Hooker, national committeeman from Vermont, and a champion of Sherman, declares publicly that the decision of the committee is the result of a combination of the friends of other candidates against the Sherman men.

THE COAST CLOSELY WATCHED.

The greatest interest was displayed by the managers of the different booms in the sentiment and movements of the Pacific coast delegates. At 4 o'clock this afternoon the Nevada and California delegates had conferences, neither of which was at all significant. At each it was agreed that the coast delegation should meet the Colorado delegates upon their arrival to-morrow, when a general conference will be held. The Nevadans who did not come on the coast special train have agreed to stand by what has been determined upon by the main body of the delegation.

Probably the most significant feature of the afternoon or evening was the talk which some of the coast delegation had with Judge Gresham, at the request of the judge's friends. At this conference the subject of Judge Gresham's tariff views was discussed, and his position stated. His friends have strong hopes of Pacific coast support, should the Blaine movement miscarry. The effect of the explanation of the judge's position upon the gentlemen present at the talk was especially encouraging to the Gresham people.

The Pacific delegates are engaged especially now in an endeavor to get Mr. Estee chosen temporary chairman. They have very flattering prospects of success to-night.

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

Indications That the Blaine Rocket Has Nearly Burned Out.

CHICAGO, June 16.—A careful review of the situation to-night leads to the belief that it is the sense of the gathering now here, under the influence of many of the strongest men, that the nomination of Blaine is impossible, except in the contingency that the convention ballot for days without making a choice, and candidates unite in Mr. Blaine's interest. It is undeniable that a few of the Blaine men would like to have the work of the convention so shaped as to make Mr. Blaine the final outcome, and they are supposed, in a certain way, to be making an effort to that end.

There is a rumor that Steve Elkins and R. C. Kerns have a letter in duplicate from Miss Dodge (Gail Hamilton) written two days after the Paris letter of Mr. Blaine, in which the statement is made: If the country insists upon having Mr. Blaine for leader, he will accept, and immediately return home and begin the canvass. It is asserted by those who should know that the facts about this matter are that the letter was written just after the Florence letter and after the Paris letter of Blaine and was addressed to Elkins. The significant feature of it is that Elkins and Jones have been conferring whether they should publish the letter or not, and have allowed the fact to leak out that they have such a letter. This means that Elkins and Kerns and some others of the "old guard" would like to help along the Blaine movement.

At a dinner party at the Grand Pacific hotel this evening, at which were present ex-Senator Platt, Murat Halstead, Senators Farwell and Quay and others, the Blaine matter came up, and the opinions seemed to be that thus far the Pacific coast effort had not created a decided ripple as yet. The California men, however, have not abated in their advocacy of Blaine, and declare that they will place his name in nomination.

SEEKING A CANDIDATE.

It has been agreed upon by the leaders from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut that they will, if possible, unite upon a candidate. With Depew out, as at present figured, they are all at sea. This is one of the great uncertainties of the convention. Although the Depew movement seems nearly dead now, on account of Western opposition, still there are certain indications that by Tuesday or Wednesday Depew's chance may be away up again, and one gentleman prominent in the delegation says the New York and New Jersey leaders agreed upon Judge Gresham immediately after the Buffalo convention; that when the "knownothing" story came out they abandoned him for fear of the effect it would have upon the foreign-born voters. For a time then they leaned toward Harrison, but dropped him on account of his Chinese record and other reasons. Gen. Alger was then made the favorite, and was uppermost in their minds when they left home, but they have heard so many stories about the use of money that they became frightened lest an Alger campaign would be denominated "boodle;" so they are, up to this writing, absolutely without a candidate.

Sherman is still clearly in the lead and his friends claim that he will go into the convention with over 300 votes. How long he will last, or how fast he can improve, they cannot venture a prediction. But they are very hopeful. Senators Hoar and Quay are working hard for Sherman.

Neither Allison nor Harrison appears to be making much headway to-night. Alger is gaining votes here and there, and is still strong. Judge Gresham is holding his own.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Pennsylvania Delegation—The Crowd from New York, etc.

CHICAGO, June 16.—The arrival of J. H. Manley of Maine and Steve Elkins has added a little more momentum to the undercurrent sentiment for the Plumed Knight. Both gentlemen have been exceedingly reticent, and whenever the name of Blaine was mentioned were ready to turn the drift of the conversation. To a reporter Manley was emphatic in saying that the Maine delegation, aside from the Blaine sentiment, was badly split up, as was also the entire New England delegation. He said a meeting would be held Monday which would be attended by the entire New England delegation and it would then be determined who would receive the votes. He thought the six states would be badly divided. It has developed that Senators Hoar and Quay have been working in the interest of Sherman, and that a majority of the delegates from three of the states have declared for their candidate.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATION.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Senator Quay of Pennsylvania, who is looked upon as leader of the delegation from that state, is for Sherman, and said to-day that while he did not care to assume anything in advance of the arrival of the Pennsylvania delegation, he was satisfied that Sherman would get most of their votes.

Chairman Cooper of the state committee is also in the city. He is for Blaine and says there will be about forty votes from Pennsylvania for Sherman and ten for Gresham. He evidently thinks there will be a break for Blaine and that the Pennsylvania delegates with few exceptions will go over with the Blaine stampede.

Col. Wm. B. Hart, state treasurer of Pennsylvania, says: "I don't think there is any danger of a break of the Pennsylvania delegation to Blaine at any time. There is nothing more than a complimentary vote meant by the proposition to vote for Mayor Fitler of Philadelphia. All the delegates at large will be for Sherman."

MORE BLAINE DELEGATES.

PITTSBURG, June 16.—The Blaine wing of the New York delegation, under Sheridan Shook, reached here this morning. Shook says they are for Blaine, and will nominate him if possible.

The New Jersey delegates said they were for Blaine, without second choice, and the Delaware group declared they would boom Blaine from the start.

THE NEW YORK DELEGATION.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The Grand Central depot presented a lively appearance this morning. A special train bearing a large portion of the New York delegation left for Chicago. It also had on board 200 members of the John J. O'Brien Association, which is still shouting for Blaine.

GRESHAM NEXT TO BLAINE.

A California Man Tells What He Thinks of Pacific Coast Preferences.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Albert E. Redstone of San Francisco, presidential nominee of the industrial labor party, is in this city. "Both the republican and democratic parties," he says, "will find a surprise in store for them next November, if the present convention fails to put in nomination a man friendly to the farmers of the West. We are tired of the home policy of Cleveland's administration, and the party I represent will have none of him. The electoral votes of California, Colorado and Nevada will certainly not be for him."

"Which of the republican candidates would carry the greatest strength in these states?" was asked. "Blaine would do so, if he were in the race; but after him, I favor Gresham. He has shown himself to be a man of the people and an enemy of land grabbers. Gresham's name would catch the Western farmers just like wildfire."

WALKER BLAINE.

He Writes His Name in the Gresham List at Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Walker Blaine, son of James G. Blaine, was present at Gresham's headquarters last night, and before leaving he signed a book containing the names of callers favorable to Gresham as candidate for the presidency. A reporter casually remarked to Mr. Blaine that there seemed to be quite a movement for his father. "I think the boom you speak of," said Mr. Blaine, "is unorganized, merely a floating mass. It is unauthorized, and I do not think, from the present outlook, that any such action will be necessary."

A SHERMAN WHIP.

A Warning to Ohio Men Who Are Opposing His Nomination.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 16.—There has been a decided sensation created here in political circles by the following editorial in the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, the leading Sherman organ in Ohio: "As for the Ohio delegation in the national convention, this is to be said: Any one of them who directly or indirectly, openly or under cover, opposes or seeks to defeat the nomination of John Sherman, may be counted as a dead man politically. We speak advisedly, and not without purpose on this point. If there are delegates who think differently, they are walking on hollow ground. Better a thousand times that election after election should be lost than that a traitor, major or minor, should be honored or rewarded. There is no place in Ohio politics—and we trust there never will be—for double-dealing politicians. There is power in the state, and there will be at all times and under all circumstances, to slaughter such persons, and for this sentiment Ohio republicans are to be honored. There is reason for this expression, and at the proper time, if a crisis should arise, it will be made public, and woe to the party that the bolt would strike."

The above was directed to hit Governor Foraker, and is so construed in this city.

OPPOSITION TO SHERMAN.

Why Irishmen and Fishermen are Said to be Against Him.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Opposition to the nomination of Senator Sherman has sprung up in a new form. It is learned that it is incited by Senator Riddleberger, who is opposed to Senator Sherman for everything. Wednesday Sherman reported from the committee on foreign relations, of which he is chairman, a concurrent resolution providing "that the president be and is hereby requested to invite, from time to time, as fit occasions may arise, negotiations with any government with which the United States has or may have diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences or disputes arising between the two governments, which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agency, may be referred to arbitration and be peacefully adjusted by such means." It is stated by Senator Sherman's enemies that the effect of this resolution is to nullify the retaliatory law passed by the last congress, and to abrogate all existing treaties and laws relating to the fisheries.

They say this is opposed by all the Irishmen and all the fishermen in the United States, inasmuch as it is an invitation to negotiate with Great Britain for further laws on the subject of fishing. Riddleberger declares that if Sherman is nominated he will be defeated, as Irishmen and fishermen will oppose him on this ground.

He furnishes the following statement, showing the number of votes cast in doubtful states by fishermen: Connecticut 3131, California 3011, Florida 2400, Maryland 2600, Michigan 2000, New Jersey 6220, New York 7500, Ohio 1000, Oregon 4000, Virginia 13,000.

Depew Well in the Lead.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The *Star's* canvass of the New York delegates to the Chicago convention shows: For Depew 43 votes, Gresham 5, Sherman 2, Harrison 1, Alger 1, undecided 20.

The Saengerbund.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—The last, or artists' concert of the Saengerfest proved to be the most successful in the series. As its name indicated, all solo artists appeared in the programme, and all received the strongest expression of approval from the audience, which was not only vast in numbers, but fully keyed up to a pitch of enthusiasm. The greatest applause of the evening was given to Mlle. Emma Juch, and next to her Mlle. Adele Aus der Ahe, the pianist and favorite pupil of Liszt, won the highest honors. The closing chorus was sung by a chorus of 1700 mixed voices, with splendid effect.

Lobsters For This Coast.

WOOD'S HALL, Mass., June 16.—The fish commission car left this afternoon with live lobsters for the Pacific waters about San Francisco. There are over 600 lobsters of both sexes, the larger proportion females, many carrying eggs nearly ready to hatch. Two hundred thousand free eggs were also shipped. Those will be hatched artificially in San Francisco.

Higher Than Ever Before Known.

ST. PAUL, June 16.—Brainerd and Aitken specials report the upper Mississippi higher than ever before known and still rising. Many settlers in the low lands have been driven from their homes. A few inches more will stop the Brainerd waterworks. Enterprising Aitken saloonkeepers are running skiffs to their bars.

Bond Purchases.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The secretary of the treasury this afternoon accepted the following bonds: Fours, registered, $62,000 at $1 27⅞; fours, coupons, $17,000 at $1 27⅞; four and a halfs, coupons, $5000 at $1 07; four and a halfs, registered, $3500 at $1 07.

Killed by Lightning.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 16.—A thunder storm accompanied by hail passed over this town to-day. The house of Harrison Voorhees was struck by lightning and both he and his wife were instantly killed.

Death from Heart Disease.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—Dr. Rachel L. Bodley, dean of the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania for twelve years, died suddenly late yesterday. Heart failure is the cause given.

Unknown Boy Killed.

DIXON, June 16.—An unknown boy about 18 years of age was killed this evening while attempting to board a freight train bound for Sacramento, where his mother is said to reside.

Heavy Fire in Illinois.

VERMILLION, Ill., June 16.—The business part of town was destroyed by fire this morning. The Odd Fellows' hall and the opera house were destroyed.

Guilty, as Charged.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The jury in the Diss Debar case brought in a verdict of guilty at noon.

Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The weekly bank statement shows a reserve increase of $1,153,000.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

C. W. CROWLEY & CO., Agents, Portland.

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SICK HEADACHE, DUMB AGUE, COSTIVE BOWELS, SOUR STOMACH and BELCHING; if your food does not assimilate and you have no appetite,

Tutt's Pills

will cure these troubles. Try them; you have nothing to lose, but will gain a vigorous body. Price, 25c. per box.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

SURGEON CHIROPODIST.—Corns and bunions skillfully treated. DR. A. S. BERNSTEIN, Room 13, 155 First, cor. Morrison.

MEN ONLY. Cure for weakness, nervousness, lack of manly vigor, development, etc. BOOK FREE. Erie Med. Co., Buffalo, N.

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SALE.

We have received from the owners

Positive & Peremptory Orders

TO CLOSE OUT

The Entire Stock

—IN—

30 Days.

Acting under these arbitrary instructions, we shall offer

TO-MORROW,

MONDAY, A. M.,

The Entire Line of

Silks and Velvets

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We shall open the sale this morning with a few

SPECIALS

Of which we have only a Limited Quantity:

SILK DRAPERIES

At 15c per yard.

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At 25c per yd.

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At 85c per yard.

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